ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,015—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th July.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
M. HYDASPES	2906	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jerhson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

28th July. 9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept.
20th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,978	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,550	350	21st Aug.

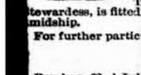
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 2, 1893.

MAC IVER LINE.



THE S. S. "NIAGARA" Will SAIL, from BOMBAY on or about the 15th August to Liverpool, and has First-class Passenger Accommodation. The above Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidship.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22cd July, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of the Bon Gaultier Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NA VIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
25th July, 22nd Aug. and 20th September.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

"THE VERY LATEST."

SOFT FELT HATS. | --MASCOTTE --HOMBURG --BADEN.

FROM RS. 7 ONLY.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an Introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,
PRICE..... Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

BURGUNDIES.

THESE Wines are well-known for their recuperating and sustaining qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to European Residents in India.

	Cash. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	Credit. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
Chambertin	Rs. 36 4	19 4	Rs. 40 12	21 8
Pommard	,, 26 4	14 4	,, 29 12	16 0
Macon	,, 26 4	14 4	,, 29 12	16 0
Beaune	,, 22 0	12 0	,, 24 12	13 8
Chablis	,, 22 0	12 0	,, 24 12	13 8

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are the best value ever offered to the Indian Public.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.
CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co. ; F. W. MADON & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. ; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.
HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... ,, 275
Balance... ,, 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase..... ,, 72
Total... ,, 672 = 12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano .....Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months ..... ,, 40
Total... ,, 712 = 24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 32 per doz. Bottles ; Rs. 35 per doz. ½ Bottles.
AGENTS :
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :
BEYNON & CO, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is here by given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th, to Friday, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 6th, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after TUESDAY, the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 30th June, 1893.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 6th, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2.—To Elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest and Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 6th, 1893.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 2 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Wine Shippers, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1893, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

(1.)—To confirm additions to and alterations in the Tonnage Scale in regard to the articles "Sugar, in Double Bags," and "Flour Middlings, or Sharps, in Bags," in accordance with ascertained measurements.
(2.)—To elect new Members of the Chamber ;
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th July, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the AITCHISON (Chiefs) COLLEGE, LAHORE, from about the 15th October next, a HEAD MASTER, to work under the Governor and Principal. He must be a gentleman of pure European extraction, well educated, accustomed to School work in all its Branches, and fond of manly games and sports. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters.
Attested Copies of Testimonials should be sent. Further particulars can be obtained from the Governor.

COALS WANTED.

TENDERS for 2,000 TONS of COALS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15TH AUGUST, 1893. The quality to be Davison's West Hartley and in blocks, and to be loaded into Native Vessels in Bombay from Steam rs direct and delivered weighed at the Premises of our Tile-Works here and at Malpi.
Terms as to time of delivery and payment will be communicated on application.

MERCANTILE MISSION-BRANCH,
Mangalore.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY :

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes :—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson ...	3216	5th Aug.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidship. Punctually European. Crew and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute on TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1893, at 5-30 P.M. A full attendance is requested.

H. HERBERT JONES, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CHILD.

THE Wife of a Retired Officer of the Indian Army, who has care of her little Niece of 9, is ANXIOUS to OBTAIN CHARGE of ANOTHER LITTLE GIRL between 5 and 8 years old. Every Care and Attention. Highly trained Governess. Large Country-house and Garden, in healthy part of Suffolk. For further particulars apply to C. T. BURKE, Esq., 39, Marine Lines, Bombay.

JOHN JONES'

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SOLE AGENT

SOLE AGENT

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S

ARTISTS'

COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes from As. 4; Water-colour Tubes, Cakes Pans from As. 5. Sables, Mediums at low Prices.

New Revised Price List is in Preparation.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that under recent orders from Government the old Rangmahal Buildings at Satara, including the site, and the ruins, basement and Masonry, and all Trees standing thereon, with the reservation only of the spring of water at the back, and of the right of way thereto will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held in the Rangmahal Grounds, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1893, commencing at 12 o'clock noon. The sale will include certain lots of old Timber lying in the building, some of which are ornamental work, also certain stone pedasta s, and all loose stones lying on the site. The final bid will have to be approved by Government before the sale can be considered complete, and the final bidder must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase money at once, as earnest money to be forfeited if he fails to fulfil the purchase on his bid being approved by Government.

2. The Building and the site may be Inspected at any time by intending purchasers on intimation being given the previous day to the Sub-Divisional Officer, in charge Satara Central Sub-Division, at the Office of the Executive Engineer.

3. For terms and conditions of sale, and any other information that may be desired, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Satara District, or to the above Sub-Divisional Officer, on any day during the office hours, at the Executive Engineer's Office.

By Order of the Executive Engineer, Satara District,

C. CHRINIVASAKAR, Assistant Engineer, Satara Central Sub-Division.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application. (By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

NAWAB'S	No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 240	per thousand.
Do.	No. 2 do.	„ 27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S	No. 1 Indian Wrappers	„ 16-0	do.
Do.	No. 2 do.	„ 15-0	do.

OFFICES : 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows :—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

Per s. s. Wistow Hall.

MB HAS 1-5 5 cases 230 pieces Oxford cloth, 9885½ yards.

On account of the concerned—

1 music box with 2 spare barrels and playing 12 airs.
1 music box, 12 airs, with dancing figures, drum, bells and zether.
2 music boxes, 10 and 12 airs, with fancy figures playing bells

These Music Boxes are made of superior workmanship, sweet-toned and lately imported.

1 quite new safety bicycal with ball bearing throughout, solitver, lantern and accesories complete.
1 quite new safety bicycle specially made for ladies' use.
1 case glass bangles.
1 case 4 dozen No 14 Austrian bentwood chairs, black and walnut colour.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, July 25, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.

2 bales coloured blankets.
5 cases coloured sarries.
2 „ striped dobbie dhooties.
4 „ brown stout half hose.

On account of the concerned—

2 sugarcane crushing machines.

On account and at the risk of Kakabhoy Jeewabhoy—

341 bales mixed newspapers.
50 boxes tin plates.

On account and at the risk of Kumroodin Rumjan Ally & Co.—

143 bales Tit Bits waste.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wadi Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste matter, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

July 25, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JURTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

Per doz.

BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.

Funds in Government Securities.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.

Surrender Value Liberal,

Immediate Settlement of Claim.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents,* BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives. Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST, Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY. (Funds in Government Paper Only.)

II. MODERATE PREMIUMS. (The Lowest Safe Rates.)

III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. (Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 „ 25 „
Rs. 16 4 0 „ 30 „
Rs. 21 1 0 „ 35 „
Rs. 29 0 0 „ 40 „

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1890	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7¼ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ..... £4,673,299 | 1891 ..... £7,894,357
1886 ..... £5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hummum Street.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO, SOLE AGENT, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either* sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and mainly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

DR. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. (ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUCH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

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4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
The Australian Circus, 9. p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Leander arrived yesterday from London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Byculla sailed yesterday for Akyab.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon, at 5-15, sharp.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rosetta, Knight Templar and Peshawar entered the dock on Sunday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Satrunjee entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Leander yesterday; the s. s. Almora left it on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant.

Y. M. C. A. BRANCH, GRANT ROAD.—Mr. Robert McCann will give a lecture at the rooms, to-night, at 8-30. Subject—"A chapter in the History of Modern Missions at Qua Iboo, West Africa," to be illustrated with lantern views. The lecture is open to ladies.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, a paper will be read on "The Jews," by Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Bombay.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

Lancers....Her Majesty's..... ... ...E Solomon.
Overture ...Mirella .....Gounod.
Polka .....Dorothy .....C. Bucalossi.
Fantasia ..The Rose of Castille.....Kappey.
Valse .....Rhoda.....P. Bucalossi.
Gavotte.....Princess May .....C. Kottaum.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The smoking concert, which was given by the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, proved very successful. A large number of the members of the Corps and their friends were present, and a well-arranged programme of songs and recitations kept the evening jolly till 11-30 p.m., when the singing of Auld Lang Syne concluded the concert.

COOK AND SON'S OFFICES.—Messrs. Cook and Son in their Travellers' Guide write:—"Although we have already several offices at the West End between the Strand and Piccadilly, the constant increase of our business necessitates our occupying additional premises in the very centre of the busy part of this quarter. We have secured and now opened a building at No. 13, Cockspur Street, where a branch of our general tourist business will be conducted with special prominence to the Shipping, Banking, and Exchange Departments." This office is intended for the convenience of Indian passengers embarking for this country.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL: MILITARY MEDICAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION *vs.* ROVERS F. C.—The latter without the services of C. and A. Brown, Arran and Catchpole had but a weak team, whilst the Athletics put a stronger team in the field than on previous occasions. Having lost the toss the latter defended the Cooperage Goal. Not long after the start, Sharpe missed what seemed an easy one, and so the Athletic Medicals were one point ahead. A very exciting scrimmage took place under the cross bar of the Medical goal and the point was claimed but disallowed. The Athletics scored again early in the second half. The Rovers did their best to score, and they did by Hickman. The ball being put in play by the Medicals again, it was quickly carried up to their territory and being passed across to Hogan who was waiting, he shot it nicely through the goal amidst cries of "offside" from the opposing team. The referee however who had plenty of time to determine if Hogan was or was not "off side," gave it as his opinion that he was not, and that the point must be allowed, the team of the Military Medical Athletic Association thereupon walked off the ground refusing to continue the game, leaving of course the honours of war with the Rovers.

DEATH OF MR. L. C. MASFEN.—The *Zanzibar Gazette* of June 28 writes: We record with deep sorrow the death of Mr. L. C. Masfen (who was engaged in liquidating the affairs of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., and was also Secretary of the English Club) which occurred at midday, on Wednesday last, at the French Hospital, caused by exhaustion, resulting from frequent attacks of *dengue* fever. Mr. Masfen was first attacked by this fever about the end of May, but apparently recovered after a week's illness; a relapse, however, set in, which necessitated his removal to the French Hospital, where he gradually sank, having been too greatly weakened by the first attack to survive others. This sad occurrence is one of the severest blows our community has received in recent years; no man has been more generally liked by residents of every nationality; his genial unaffected manner, his care for the comfort of others, his many acts of kindness and hospitality, had endeared him to all who were fortunate enough to make his acquaintance, and friends innumerable who have known him during his long residence in Aden and the Far East generally, will join our community in deploring his death. The funeral service was held at 7 a.m. on Thursday, in the French Cathedral (Mr. Masfen being a member of the Roman Catholic Church), in the presence of all the English and several of the German residents, and also a large number of the members of his church of many nationalities, the service being conducted by Pere Acker. At its conclusion the coffin was borne to the prettily situated French Cemetery at Kiungani (about a mile and three-quarters from the town) followed by all who had been present at the Cathedral, where the interment took place.

DISTURBANCE BETWEEN TABOOTWALLAS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Sweeney placed Abba Habib and five others before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged them with riotous and disorderly behaviour, in a public place, at Memonwada Road, at about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. The circumstances of the case may be briefly stated as follow:—It is a customary practice amongst the Mahomedans to carry taboots in a procession from the midnight of the ninth day of Moburrum, until 3 o'clock in the morning of the tenth day, and last Sunday being the ninth day, the taboots of the different localities were moving in procession, when, it appears, the Colsa Moholla taboot and the Rangari Moholla taboot happened to meet on the Memonwada Road, and a scuffle ensued between the rival factions, between whom enmity is said to have been existing for some time past. Bamboos were immediately seen flying, and about five hundred people took part in the scuffle. The police interfered and arrested those who were taking an active part in the struggle. The Colsa Moholla-wallas on seeing their headman Abba Habib arrested set their taboot down and refused to move unless Abba Habib, who was a man of influence amongst them, was released from the police custody. The police refused to release him, and the excitement increased. Inspector Stanford, who was riding at the head of the Rangari Moholla taboot, sent assistance from the Pydhownee police station to Inspector Greyhurst who was in charge of the Colsa Moholla taboot. When the additional assistance arrived the Colsa Moholla taboot was taken to the Pydhownee police station, and thence to the Esplanade Police Court. Inspector Greyhurst in giving his evidence informed the Magistrate that the first four accused belonged to the Colsa Moholla taboot and the two others to the Rangari Moholla taboot. The first accused started the row. Accused No. 3, who was arrested on the spot, assaulted a policeman No. 400C. There was another policeman No. 6160, who was also assaulted, but by whom it was not known, and so he was not called as a witness. No. 3, who pleaded not guilty, said that he was drunk. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 were fined Rs. 10 each, or in the alternative 14 days' rigorous imprisonment. No. 3 was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo three weeks' hard labour. All the accused were bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 each to keep peace for a period of six months. The taboot in question was lying at the Esplanade Police Court till late at night.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following will be the programme for Wednesday next, the 26th inst.—The sports will commence at 5 p.m.:—

I.—Tent-pegging (*a*) horses, (*b*) ponies.

II.—Jumping (*a*) horses, (*b*) ponies.

III.—Ball and Post Race.—Two polo-balls will be placed on two posts, about 30 yards from each other. Competitors to pick the balls off the two posts at full gallop, and to carry them 20 yards.

IV.—Run out and Ride back Race—(bare-back). Competitors to ride 50 yards, dismount and run 50 yards, leading their horses, mount again and ride past the winning post.

V.—Pony Scurry, about 2 furlongs.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE KALBADEVI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PRIZES were distributed to the pupils of this school on Saturday afternoon at Madhow Baugh, in the presence of a large assembly of Hindoos of both sexes. The prizes offered by the Joint Schools Committee were largely supplemented by a local committee. On the motion of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas, Mr. Javerial U. Yajnik was called to the chair. Bai Manibai, the Head Mistress, read the annual report, which showed that the school was making satisfactory progress. The children went through a programme of music which was much appreciated. Some members of the local committee addressed the meeting on the stimulus which female education would receive from the efforts of private individuals. Such committees would be much encouraged in their work, if they were to meet with the fullest support and sympathy from the Joint Schools Committee. The prizes were then distributed by Bai Mahaluxmibai Kalabhai Laloobhai.

The Chairman, who was cordially received, said that in looking round, he was glad to notice two or three favourable features in the proceedings of the meeting. First, there were the smiling faces of the little girls richly clad in varigated costumes eager to receive prizes, and their performances in singing in sweet melodious voices, which entertained the meeting. The second interesting fact was the presence of a large number of elderly Hindoo ladies on the occasion, and the approval which their presence indicated of the efforts made to improve the minds of the girls. He could not help looking upon this as a marked social change which had come upon the Hindoo community, when he remembered the struggles, which the pioneers of female education had to make in Bombay thirty years ago, to overcome the prejudices of the ladies of their community. (Applause.) Another feature which struck him as noteworthy was the formation of a committee of respectable Hindoo gentlemen residing in the Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar districts to see that the interests of female education among Hindoos residing in these parts did not sufier for want of pecuniary encouragement. This committee offered to supplement the grant for prizes to Girls' Schools in Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar districts. The Joint-Schools Committee could not spare more than a very small amount for prizes to each school. But the committee was able to collect funds which enabled them this year to give Rs. 200 for prizes and Rs. 50 for sundry charges. The Joint Schools Committee had met these gentlemen in good spirit in acceding to their request to be allowed to name the gentleman, who should preside on these annual gatherings and to announce how much money they were able to offer for prizes. He was sure the Joint Schools Committee would meet these gentlemen in a reasonable spirit in any request they might make hereafter. The Schools Committee knew well how much they should look to the charitable spirit of private citizens, and that it was desirable to see that the springs of charity continued to flow in an unstinted manner. He was glad to see the presence among them of an English friend interested in female education, namely, of Dr. Waters (Cheers.) Referring to the report read before the meeting Mr. Javerilal said there was one point which deserved notice. It was the complaint on the part of the Head Mistress that most of the girls left the school as soon as they had learnt to read, write, and cast accounts. He was glad to refer to this complaint in the presence of the elderly ladies who felt an interest in the training of the girls. He wished to tell them that what little the girls at present learnt by way of reading and writing was no education at all, that the interval between the time they left the school and that when they entered wordly life was the most precious period of their life which they might use to their greatest advantage in getting themselves well equipped for the battle of life. On the use they made of this period depended their success in life as good wives and good mothers. (Applause.) They must remember that they were living in times when the goal of to-day became the starting point of to-morrow. He trusted that what he said would not be lost upon the ladies present there, and nothing would please him more than to hear that a half-time class was formed in connection with the school for teaching grown-up girls, for placing ideals of life before them, for pointing out what duties they were expected to do as wives and mothers, and how they might promote domestic bliss and be true to themselves and to their Maker. (Applause.)

Mr. Motilal Jumnadas then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which having been seconded by Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar, was carried with acclamation.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.

AN UNFOUNDED CLAIM DISMISSED.

DAMODER SOONDERDAS AND ANOTHER
VS.
DWARKADAS SHAMJEE.

THE plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 5,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 10th July, 1889, being the amount alleged to have been realized by them with the defendant as security for the costs of a suit intended to be filed by him in reference to the disputes relating to the plaintiffs' right to be admitted as partners in the Agency firm of Messrs. V. J. Shamjee and Company. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, represented the defendant.

The lpaintiffs alleged that the money was deposited under an arrangement that it should be refunded if the said disputes were amicably settled within four months.

The defendant, by his written statement, denied all the material allegations in the plaint, and charged that the claim was wholly fictitious, no deposit having been made as alleged.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, remarked that it would be dangerous to believe the plaintiffs' story and the entries in his books without corroboration, and that there was no corroboration. The entry of Rs. 5,000 sued upon was admitted by the first plaintiff himself to be more than usually full, and no reason was given why it should have been so. No notice of demand was sent to the defendant at any time during the long period of nearly four years which elapsed between the date of the alleged deposit and the filing of the suit. His Lordship further observed that it was strange that the item of Rs. 5,000 was not referred to or included in the statement of accounts between the parties of 30th September, 1890. These, his lordship said, were suspicious circumstances; and the proviso about the four months in the entry in the plaintiffs' book seemed strange, and appeared to have been inserted by the plaintiffs to evade the bar of limitation. Under these circumstances, his lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

MR. W. A. HERTZ, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was placed on special duty in Burma for the purpose of hunting down the notorious dacoit Tankta, and his gang, has succeeded in accounting for the whole gang, including Tankta himself, who was captured on the 17th instant by the villagers of Aukkainç. It will be remembered that Bo Tankta has been in arms against the Government since 1886, and hitherto all efforts to procure his capture have failed. He has had with him a well armed gang, and has succeeded in keeping the villagers on the borders of the Minbu and Thayetmyo districts in such a state of terror that the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting any information of his whereabouts. In April last a party of police succeeded in surprising the gang, but with disastrous results to themselves, for five policemen were killed and four rifles fell into the hands of the dacoits. Mr. Hertz has persistently hunted the gang, and by the vigorous use of the provisions of the Village Act, under which fines can be inflicted upon villages which harbour dacoits, and the harbourers can be removed to a distance, he has succeeded in showing the people that things can be made quite as uncomfortable for them by Government as by Tankta, and in enlisting their aid in the arest of the malefactors. In addition to these measures the villagers were turned out in parties to patrol the jungles, while pardons were offered to minor members of the gang on their surrendering with their arms, and undertaking to behave themselves in future. The result of these operations has been that the entire gang has now been accounted for. Four of the gang have been killed and 22 have either been captured or surrendered themselves to Mr. Hertz. The number of firearms recovered has been 14, including those which fell into the hands of the dacoits on the occasion of the skirmish with the police in April last. Mr. Hertz has acted throughout with the greatest energy and good judgement. Since the beginning of the rains operations have been carried on under most trying conditions. Both Mr. Hertz and his men have suffered severely from fever, but they stuck to the work, and as the men fell ill Mr. Hertz sent them in to headquarters and got out fresh ones to take their place. His work being now completed, Mr. Hertz is returnig to Minbu, bringing Tankta with him. The Chief Commissioner has telegraphed his thanks and congratulations to Mr. Hertz on the successful completion of his operations. Mr. Hertz is brother to Mr. H. F. Hertz, the Assistant Superintendent of Police who did such excellent work in the Kachin hills during the past season.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S long expected work on "My Life in Parliament" will (says the *World*) be published soon. It covers his experiences from 1885 onward, and is looked forward to with eagerness, for Sir Richard has been a most industrious Pepys to the last three Parliaments.

A FEW years ago the Jumna, one of the Indian troopships, was condemned, writes *Truth*. An offer of £20,000 was made for the vessel, which, however, was refused by the Government authorities. The Jumna, having since remained in dock, was sold the other day for £6,500. It would be interesting to learn who are the officials whose fatuity has thus caused the country a loss of £13,500.

IT is a constant complaint from the racing world that the managements of race meetings do not take sufficient care to prevent their fixtures from clashing, remarks an up-country paper. In this country, where the distances are so great, the owner has difficulty enough in arranging to place his horses advantageously without having his calculations disturbed by finding that he cannot get to one meeting which may perhaps lie just in his route, without giving up another. Now, however, that an official handicapper has been appointed who will be expected to attend all open meetings, the Calcutta Turf Club will have either to interpose in the arrangement of local dates or to invest Mr. Boteler with the attributes of Sir Boyle Roche's bird.

MR. T. V. TWINNING, the lessee of the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta, will sail for India with Mrs. Brown Potter (engaged for a six months' season) and Mr. Bellew, towards the end of August. Recently Mrs. Brown Potter declined an offer of £10,000 for a ten weeks' tour in the United States.

Talk has taken a bold step in engaging Sir John Gorst to write it weekly a signed political article. Before the member for Cambridge University accepted the offer made to him, similar proposals had been rejected for different reasons by Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Randolph Churchill. In many ways Sir John is well fitted for his work: it will be, in the main, a periodical lecture on Labour topics. He is in touch with a good many members interested in social questions outside the ranks of his own party, and has had personal experience of newspaper work. For some time he was first leader-writer on the *Standard*; but his contributions were so lively as to alienate the favour of the conductors of that journal.

IN the Bruce-Newmarch *cause celebre*, according to a Bangalore paper, Messrs. Barclay, Morgan and Orr, solicitors, handed over to Messrs. Wilson and King, solicitors, the original copy of apology from Captain L. S. Newmarch, the accused, to Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Bruce, the complainant, in the defamation case preferred by the latter. Colonel Bruce received it by post, from his solicitors. At noon, he appeared before Colonel Magrath, the District Magistrate, and handed to the Court the original he had received, signed by Captain Newmarch. The document was not addressed to the complainant, but simply began with the word, "Sir." Colonel Bruce having accepted the apology, the original was filed in Court, and a certified copy from it will be sent to him before he leaves Bngalore for England. It is the intention of Colonel Bruce, on his arrival at Home, to lay his grievance before Parliament.

THE manners and customs of the Thibetans, no doubt, leave much to desire, from the European and Christian point of view. But Miss Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, who has succeeded in travelling through a considerable part of their country, gives them credit for at least the virtue of chivalry. She was at one time in danger from an attack by brigands, but was at once left unmolested when a Lama informed the robbers that their intended victims were women; for "among the Thibetans, as well as the Mongolians, it is regarded as a dreadful crime to strike a woman." The savages of Thibet could teach a lesson to many a "white man" [illegible] from these Buddhist barbarians.

NOT unnatrally (says a writer in the *Morning Leader*), "a good deal of literary interest is centred in the coming nuptials of Mrs. Molesworth's charming daughter Cicely. This young lady has become engaged to Mr. James Princep, the son of a man who is still recalled in Anglo-Indian circles as the Advocate-General at Calcutta. Mrs. Molesworth first won literary recognition under the pseudonym of 'Ennis Graham' eighteen years ago. She had already become wedded to the young officer who in after-years became a major in the Royal Dragoons. However, her domestic duties did not at all interfere with her literary industry, and she produced books—particularly children's books—at an almost phenomenal rate. Mrs. Molesworth, who is now in the centre of a graceful home at South Kensington, is an accomplished linguist, and she speaks French and German with idiomatic fluency. This is to be accounted for by the fact that she lived many years in France and Germany."

AFTER a hearing which extended over five days the action for slander brought by Mr. Rassam, the antiquarian, against Mr. Budge, one of the officials at the British Museum, ended in the Queen's Bench Division, on July 3, in the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff with £50 damages, though they were not agreed on the question of malice. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, both by writing and word of mouth, had accused him of having acted dishonestly in conducting excavations in search of antiquities in Asia Minor on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum.

BY an unhappy casualty it has come about that a suitable penalty could be inflicted on an odious and dangerous offence. It was shown at the Oxford Assizes that the wife of a publican at Chipping Norton had died from eating diseased meat. The butcher who sold it has very properly been tried for manslaughter, and was sentenced to the by no means trifling penalty of eight months' hard labour. The offence is one of the commonest—but without directly fatal results—in the London police courts, and for some reason or other the magistrates are generally content to inflict a fine instead of the punishment which they might award. The verdict and sentence at Oxford should, the *St. James's* points out, be a caution to farmers who kill animals to "save their lives" and the butchers who do trade with them.

MIDSHIPMAN LANYON, who refused to quit his post at the Admiral's side on the bridge of the Victoria, was the second son of Mr. Herbert Lanyon, of Belfast, and Midshipman West, who saved the life of his Commander, is the eldest son of Mr. Charles West, of Cheam, Surrey. Both these young officers will take a high place in the list of boy heroes, as will also the large number of young officers of the same rank who died at their posts below. Midshipmen, in spite of their youth, have (remarks the *Globe*) always held a prominent place in the annals of our Navy, and the breed has evidently not deteriorated.

AT Essex Hall, Strand, on July 3, Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, a native of India, and the Bombay delegate of the Brahmo Somaj (the Theistic Church of India), delivered a lecture on "The Truth of Theosophy in India." The lecturer's chief points were—(1) That the educated Hindoos do not believe in the Mahatmas as spiritual beings, or acknowledge the authority of the Vedas, and consider the doctrine of reincarnation to be a mere hypothesis, and (2) that Theosophy does nothing to advance the four material needs of India, viz., the emancipation of women, the abolition of caste, and the raising of public opinion against perpetual widowhood and idolatry. He also gave as his opinion that mysticism had always been the bane of India.—Discussion was invited, and at the close Mr. G. R. S. Mead, a well-known Theosophist, obtained permission to mount the platform, and, after traversing several of the lecturer's statements, in a few words gave the case for Theosophy.

IT is understood that Sir John Willoughby proposes to return to South Africa to resume the active explorative and excavating work in which he has already so much distinguished himself. His return to Zimbabwe is eagerly looked for by those interested in Mashonaland.

IT is stated that "communications have been received at the Foreign Office from Sir Gerald Portal announcing his arrival in Uganda, and intimating that he has made dispositions for the retention of the country under the British flag."—On July 4 the *Berliner Tageblatt* published a further communication from Herr Eugen Wolff, its special correspondent in Uganda. Referring to the fighting in that district, Herr Wolff asserts that Captain Lugard is chiefly to blame, and charges him with not fulfilling his undertaking to divide the country between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. The correspondent added that an agreement would shortly be concluded between the two parties.—It is stated by the agreement arrived at between Sir G. Portal and the representativcs of the rival parties in Uganda for the pacification of the country, the territory has been redistributed between the Catholics and the Protestants, and the chief administrative posts are each held by two Ministers, one a Catholic and the other a Protestant.

THE Berlin *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that, like Baron von Eltz, Dr. Roewer, of the Wissmann Expedition, rendered great assistance to the British authorities in connection with the transport of the gun-boats for Lake Nyassa. In fact, the most cordial understanding exists between the British and the members of the Wissmann Expedition.—A semi-officiat announcement was made in Paris on July 1 to the effect that Lieut. Mizon, who has again got into difficulties with the British Royal Niger Company, has been recalled from Africa by the French Government.

THE largest rough diamond that has ever been found in Africa, weighing 970 carats, has just been reported in London. It was found in the Jagersfontein Mine, and is a blue-white stone. The Koh-i-Noor at present weighs about 102½ carats.

"AN Old Soldier and Army Reserve Man" sends the following to the *Globe*:—"I shall never forget the first time that I saw Lord Dufferin. In 1882, when a recruit, I was stationed in Barrackpore. One Sunday evening I was taking a walk along the road leading past the Viceregal Lodge, when I saw a gentleman, accompanied by two or three ladies and several gentlemen, coming towards me. In my ignorance of high life, I little thought that his lordship would venture abroad without a suitable escort, and as the party passed me I never came to attention or yet saluted. What was my astonishment when the leading gentleman raised his hand to his hat, smiling benignantly all the time, and passed slowly by. A sergeant, however, who had stopped my want of respect or stupidity, term it what you will, came up with all the pomposity of a drill instructor, and, in scathing tones, said, "Why did you not salute? Do you know who that is?" I replied in a humble way, that I was not aware, and that I had been taught not to salute civilians. "What, you young villain! Pretend you did not know his lordship? I will get you pack drill and saluting drill until further orders." I then became aware of the awful mistake I had made, and passed the night in an agony of apprehension and dreaming of saluting drill and Lord Dufferin alternately; but to my intense relief the worthy sergeant did not fulfil his threat, and I was allowed to go scot-free from the terrible crime of not knowing and saluting the Viceroy of all India. I often think now of the opportunity I lost of making one of my grandest salutes, and perhaps, who knows, I might have been an officer now. As it is I am still a private, happy and contented, only that salute that was not still troubles my mind."

RUMOUR has it that the Khedive, who leaves Cairo for Constantinople this week, will subsequently visit London. On the other hand it is asserted that his Highness has asked the Sultan for Turkish troops to replace the British army of occupation, and for assistance to obtain the removal of Lord Cromer. According to the *Daily News* Odessa correspondent the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* states that a commercial treaty between Russia and Egypt is to be concluded at the same time as the new convention with Turkey. Egypt [illegible] an empire.

THE Royal Geographical Society, after deciding not to elect ladies as Fellows, at least for the present, met again on Monday evening to hear Lord Dunmore's account of his passage of the Pamirs, when, curiously enough, the fair sex formed a full half of the audience. Apart from questions of pure geography (says the *St. James's Gazette*), two significant points were brought out. Both the lecturer and Mr. George Curzon spoke in the highest terms of the Russians. Captain Grombchevsky, sometimes described by English writers as a Cossack filibuster of the most disagreeable type, was warmly referred to by Lord Dunmore as "my very good friend," and it was evident that this and other kindly allusions were prompted by pleasant recollections of genial hospitality. Mr. Curzon, again, spoke in the same way. Captain Younghusband had told him that he had met with much kindness. Even at Bozai Gumbaz he was turned out with all possible courtesy. The other point was that the Chinese are utterly powerless on the Pamirs, and in Lord Dunmore's case showed themselves very ill-disposed towards Englishmen. It is forbidden to talk politics at the Royal Geographical Society, but Mr. Curzon did not disguise his conviction that China is certainly a powerless, and possibly an unfriendly, ally on the Pamirs.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burmah, on leave, and Miss Mabel E. Elliot, stepdaughter of Colonel Lewin, of Parkhurst, Abinger, and third daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Elliot, eldest son of Sir George Elliot.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Henry Waterfield, C.B., Financial Secretary at the India Office, and lately secretary to Lord Herschell's Committee on Indian Currency, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Deputy Surg.-Gen. S. B. Partridge to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, on the occasion of his retirement from the post of member of the Indian Medical Board.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—The river at Hoogly, from the Jubilee Bridge down to the Gourepore factory jetties on the other side, is being rapidly silted up, so much so that even now, when it is much swollen, the water is little over ankle-deep. In the winter the river shrinks up into half its width and a very big chur is spread across the whole space. People say that all this is due to the construction of the Jubilee Bridge which impedes the free flow of the stream. Be that as it may, the fact is that this chur is increasing yearly and threatens to obstruct the navigation. But there is another consequence more serious than this. This silting up on one side is accompanied by an erosion of the bank on the other. Part of the strand at Ghutiabazaar down to the Hooghly jail is just now in imminent danger of being washed away.

THE oak chair which was carved by the Princess of Wales, and was one of the exhibits at the World's Fair, is said to have been withdrawn on account of the inadequate protection afforded by the authorities against trophy hunters. Numerous fragments have been cut or chipped off, and the chair was in danger of becoming a total wreck. In consequence of the damage the chair has already sustained a claim of £100 will be made against the Exhibition authorities. As a precaution against further acts of vandalism, all the exhibits sent by members of the Royal Family have been placed beyond the reach of visitors.

THE large dining-room at Marlborough House, which has been re-decorated, is now lighted by electricity, with numerous incandescent lamps and several wall-bracket lights (says the *World*). The ceiling, which has lately been cleaned and renovated is very handsome, and there is an immense mirror over the large sideboard which is placed opposite to the windows. The room contains fine portraits of the Prince Consort and the Emperor and Empress Frederick. It is furnished with a huge dining table which can seat fifty-two guests, and the chairs are particularly comfortable. This room is used for luncheon and dinner whenever there are guests, bnt there is a smaller dining-room for the family party.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

A GOOD deal has been written lately "Observes the Pioneer" about the Madras standard-gauge railway which has never been able to earn an amount equal to paying the interest guaranteed by the Government of India. It is estimated that between eight and nine millions sterling have had to be provided already by the State for the benefit of the shareholders; and between thirty and forty lakhs have still to be found each year to make good the deficiency. This yearly sum, too, increases as the interest on the millions already mentioned comes into the account. The capital expended on the 810 miles of line now open was eleven millions sterling, so it will readily be seen how costly a bargain this railway has been for the country under the guarantee system. The reason for this is not far to seek. The railway was originally aligned under the order of the Madras Government so as systematically to avoid all large towns and trading centres the idea being that the stations would become great commercial centres and attract population to them. It is needless to say that in a conservative country like India no such thing has happened, and much valuable traffic has been, and is being, lost to the Company in consequence. Again the cost of construction was excessive, the Company's Indian executive inefficient, the Government supervision inoperative, and the London Board of Directors something like a sham. The line has been a gigantic failure; it has never paid, and never will, and it has been bolstered up by money drawn from the pockets of the Indian taxpayers. Its prospects were blighted when the metre-gauge system was introduced into Southern India. Rightly or wrongly, when the line was finished in 1871 it was understood that besides the South Indian—which was to operate well to the south—no other railway would be sanctioned in the Madras Presidency without being first offered to the Madras Company. Instead of this, however, the claims of the Company have been ignored for the last twenty years, and the South Indian and Southern Mahratta metre-gauge systems have been created with interests diametrically opposed to the Presidency standard-gauge line. The latter has no feeders, and can never be developed outside, its own narrow limits. Madras port has of course suffered, and the bitter cry of the traders there has been loudly heard in the land. The policy which most injured the port was that which directed the Southern Mahratta Company to effect a junction with the West of India Portuguese line with its terminus at Marmagoa. This was a grave error undoubtedly, for putting Madras out of the question, the lines to the West Coast should have ended at a British port. As it is, three-fourths of the cotton trade of the Presidency goes to a foreign port of shipment, Madras would have complained had the Southern Mahratta line been made to Karwar, as was at one time proposed, or some other port on the Malabar Coast, but Marmagoa—that was indeed a bitter pill to swallow.

But the prospect now is even worse than it was a few years ago. A scheme is on foot for forming a syndicate for the through booking of freight, viâ Marmagoa, from the principal stations on the Southern Mahratta system to the chief seaports of Europe, America and other countries. The proposed syndicate is a strong one, consisting of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, Bombay, who undertake to supply freight at a fixed rate per ton; the Marmagoa harbour authorities; the Southern Mahratta and the West of India Portuguese Railway Companies. The idea is to make substantial reductions in the existing tariff of charges in order to secure the bulk of the trade, and if the arrangements are matured not only Madras, but Bombay also will suffer. The system of through receipts on bills of lading is appreciated all over the world. It has been in operation very generally in the United States and Canada for thirty years, and has been an unqualified success. The native cultivator in Madras may be slow to change his old procedure in disposing of his produce but he will in time come to recognise the advantage to be gained, and then trade will be revolutionised. Going still further into the general question, it may be noted that the French port of Pondicherry is already monopolising a considerable portion of the export trade of the southern districts including the great bulk of the large ground-nut traffic, which in favourable seasons will approximate to 2,000,000 bags, and the cotton bales from Coimbatore and the souhtern parts of the Anantipore and Cuddapah Disiricts will adopt the same route so that the only two articles of export commerce which are shipped in large quantities will presently be entirely lost to the British ports south of Cromandel Coast. Cuddalore has succeeded within the last few years in securing a fair share of the ground-nut traffic flowing from station situated south of South Arcot, but in order to bring this authorities have established South Indian Railway favour of the French port—a proceeding against which the Madras Chamber of Commerce have from time to time strongly protested, but all to no purpose. The French are keenly alive to developing their trade, and they have obtained sanction from the Government of India to build two branch railways running through both French and English territory, the one from Pondicherry to Tirupapuliyur (Cuddalore) direct, and the other from Karrikal to Peralum, forming a junction with the South Indian Railway. The Pondicherry administration now only awaits the completion of the necessary financial arrangements in order to proceed with the work. With the completion of these two lines Cuddalore will be entirely closed as a port for foreign exports, while Negapatam will lose a large share of its present seaborne trade. Again, a line has been surveyed and sanctioned from the Porto Novo station on the South Indian Railway to Salem, which will lessen the distance between the ports of Karrikal and Podicherry and the Salem and Coimbatore districts, the Shervaroys and the Nilgiris, by 70 miles—or equal to 34 per cent., as compared with Madras. Further, the Government of India are likely to sanction a line from Mysore to Erode on the South Indian system, which will shorten the distance to the coast port of shipment by at least fifty miles. It is obvious that the Madras standard-gauge cannot compete against these odds: very soon it will only have coal traffic to depend upon, and it may come merely to paying working expenses. Then the State may have to find the whole of the guaranteed interest, which is about half-a-million sterling per annum. We do not believe that we have exaggerated the position at all, and it is certainly high time that an enquiry should be instituted into the financial problem presented. The only fear is that it may be too late to apply any remedy, for the guarantee cannot be evaded. The Madras Railway seems doomed so far as its chances of ever being a paying are concerned.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	49	55	43	66	42	83	41	23
Monday, July 24	0	41	0	4	0	5	0	39
Total ..	50	0	43	70	42	88	41	62
Total fall to 24th July 1892	35	10	28	24	29	21	28	71
Total fall to 24th July 1891	52	36	41	78	40	55	35	50

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere and the fall has been brisk to rapid over the greater part of the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are steep in the north of Latitude 24° and moderate to slight to the south of that parallel. An abnormal east-north-easterly wind is still blowing at Bombay, while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail in most other districts. The force has been strong at Bhuj and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Ajmere, 20 at Bhuj and Rajkot, 16 at Neemuch and 14 at Akola. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places and the minimum temperature variations continue to be within 4° of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Goa and about half an inch at Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and light showers at Jubalpore, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Cochin and Bellary. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast slightly exceeds the normal and conditions appear to be very favourable for rain there, but to the north of Karwar as far as Bombay it is extremely weak, being ¼th of its average strength, so slight to moderate showers only are probable along the coast from Karwar to Bombay. In the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency no rain beyond a few scattered local showers is likely at present. Abnormals indicate disturbed weather conditions to the south of Latitude 18°, more particularly to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay, where a depression appears to be forming. Pressure is abnormally low at Calicut and Coimbatore and the weather is rather unsettled there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

A GOOD deal has been written lately "Observes the Pioneer" about the Madras standard-gauge railway which has never been able to earn an amount equal to paying the interest guaranteed by the Government of India. It is estimated that between eight and nine millions sterling have had to be provided already by the State for the benefit of the shareholders; and between thirty and forty lakhs have still to be found each year to make good the deficiency. This yearly sum, too, increases as the interest on the millions already mentioned comes into the account. The capital expended on the 810 miles of line now open was eleven millions sterling, so it will readily be seen how costly a bargain this railway has been

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

STEEL BOILERS, LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY; Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

THE latest commercial and financial news to hand through Reuter was noticed in our report of Saturday's evening's date; and to-day the Banks and local markets have been closed for the *Mohurrum* holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S Co s s Byculla 1,072 tons, Captain H B C Plummer, cleared yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE s s Leander, Captain T. Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 15th June, via Karachi, with a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, sailing to-day:—For Genoa—Major A. Kaye, Mr. L. G. Inzoli, Mr. G. Davies, Mr. C. Roscrow, Mr. P. T. Kelly, Col. S. D. Turnbull, Mr. Tenente, G. Collidi Filizzane. For Aden.—Captain F. Branchi, Mr. T. Rees and three friends, and 4 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Seeadler	1640	Arthur			German Govt.
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
D	Naderi	1168	Macalister	Jedda		B & P S N Co
E	Ebro	1591	Morgan	Hull		F Muir & Co
H	Huzara	1370	Blott	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
L	Saturnji	541	Koyser	Marmagoa	22-7	Shepd &Co
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Not fixed		H A Assam
N	Clan Gordon	1357	Rideway	Hamaburgh	21-7	F Muir
O	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	3-8	M Mackenzie
Q	Ehrenfels	1321	Warckmiester	Hamburg	2-8	Glade&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carthage	2453	DeHorne	London	23-7	P & O Co
2	Scindia	4333	Blight	Liverpool	5-8	W & A Graham
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	Genoa, &c.	25-7	F Branchi
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	10-8	P & O Co
6	Congo	1892	Rogers	Hull	24-7	F Muir &Co
7	Poseidon	2432	F Muir	Trieste	1-8	Austria LSNCo
8	Peshawur	3827	Jephson	China	29-7	P & O Co
9	Kt. Templar		Payne	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
10	Byculla	1072	Planmuir	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
12	Khedive	2073	Jones	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	27-7	P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Mahanadi...547 tons ...Ahmed ...Shepherd & Co.
" Savatri..... do.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Leander s	Robson	London via Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Byculla s	Plommer	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer R. Rubattino, Merello, for Genoa, &c.
" Naderi, McAllister, for Jedda, &c.

The steamer Kapurthala, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	DEPARTURES. Date.	To
June.	Brisk H M's	Streeten	Muscat	14	Cruise
2	Mayo R I M S	Fenny	Somali coast.		
2	Chilton	Starkey	Perim		
July.	Shaik Berkhud	Baker	Jeddah	12	Jeddah
9	Sultan	Collin	Jeddah	10	Calcutta
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		Berbera
	Balcarres brook	Harrison	Liverpool		Japan
	Victoria	Adamson	London		Sydney
10	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	11	Hodeida
	Verax	McDowell	Bombay	10	Antwerp
	Mouuddy	Ball	Zanzibar		Mauge
	Venetia	Crawford	Jeddah	12	Bombay
11	Nasori	Hughes	Jeddah		Bombay
12	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Eton	Newcomb	Cheribon		Port Said F O
	Tara	Campbell	London		Brisbane
	Quantock	Main	Newport		
	Uarface	Cormack	Jeddah	16	Jeddah
13	H Tower	Brunstroom	Bombay	13	Dunkirk
	Clyde	Parfitt	Calcutta		London
	Kaiser	Isandroff	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Australien	Didier	Marseilles		Sydney
	Meyun	Gibb	Somali coast.		Berbera
	Poseidon	Fellner	Trieste	14	Bombay
14	Assam	Creery	Bombay		
	Parramatta	Harris	Sydney	14	London
	Tuna	Peters	Berbera	15	Somali coast
	Oldenburg	Gathemann	Bremen		China
15	Glenloig	Ray	Bombay		Hamburg
	India	Johnstone	Brisbane	16	London
	Kansier	Jerchan	Hamburg		Zanzibar
16	Tigris	Bishop	Bussorah		
	Chollerton	Whatley	Jeddah	17	Calcutta
	Cardiganshire	Sincock	London	16	China
	C Arbib	Jacobsen	Java		Port Said FO
	Brisk H M's	Streeten	Cruise		
16	Dragoman	Pole	Bombay	17	Antwerp
17	Thisbe	Costanzo	Bombay		Trieste
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Clan Macneil	Scholfield	Madras	17	London

Aden, 17th July, 1893.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—390 cwts cotton seed, T Moolji and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 315 cwts myrabollams, K Sariff and Co.
Scindia s—20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—22½ cwts turmeric, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. Templar s—700 cwts castorseed, A. Blaschceck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat bran, Jetha Dodhowjee; 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts wheat bran, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Gordon s—165 bales cotton, A S M Soodeliar and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—115 bales cotton, M Siubux.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 23.

Pennington, Major, Bengal, North Fusirs, 1st off furlough, from England.
Bell, Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S H, off leave, from Japan.
Macdonald, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S H, off leave, from Japan.
Warburton, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M D, from furlough, from England.
Low, Lt, Bengal, 9th Infy, from leave, from Australia
Carden, Capt, Bo, A P D, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—JULY 21.

Von-Donop, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 24.

Bell, Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S H, on duty, to Dagshai.
Macdonald, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S H, on duty, to Dagshai.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONBLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th July.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON' COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th July.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 28th instant, 6-30 p. m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 28th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut. Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th July, 1893.

(Difference in longtitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	2	35 p.m.	...	19
Teheran	24	2	50 p.m.	...	14
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 24th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	1
" Karrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	1	35	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ANSTRUTHER—ROBARTS—June 29, at St Stephen's, Hampstead, Stewart Mackenzie Anstruther, second surviving son of the late P Anstruther, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late H Robarts, of Stamford-hill.
CHRISTIAN—THOMAS—June 22, at Philadelphia, U S A, Edward Christian, of Ceylon, son of G Christian, Esq, of Brighton Wood, Alresford, to Helen Ringgold, daughter of J M Thomas, Esq, of Philadelphia.
LAMONT—BELL—June 28, at St Peter's and St Paul's, Chingford, the Rev Archibald Lamont, M A, Glasgow and Singapore, to Henrietta Williams (Ettie), eldest daughter of H Bell, Strathbogie, Chingford, Essex.
LUGARD—HOWARD—July 4, at St James's, Piccadilly, Edward James Lugard, D S O, Lieut 42nd Gurkha Rifles, to Charlotte Eleanor, elder daughter of the Rev G B Howard, of Elmer's End, Beckenham, Assistant Chaplain, Madras, (Ret.)
MUNTZ—PRINSEP.—June 28, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Gerard A Muntz, eldest son of P A Muntz, M P, of Dunsmore, Rugby, to Katie Blanche, daughter of J H Prinsep, late B C S.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—July 1, at Burgess-hill, Sussex, after a long and painful illness, Ashley William Graham Allen, only son of the late William Joseph Allen, Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs Allen, 3, Great Cumberland-place, aged 24.
CAMPBELL—June 21, at San-Souchi, Naples, the residence of her son-in-law, W K Strickland, Alice, widow of Capt M Campbell, H E I C S, and last surviving child of the late A Campbell, of Melfort, Argyllshire, Scotland, aged 87.
DRUMMOND—July 2, at Powrs Court, Major-Gen J H Drummond, late of 22nd Regt, Bombay Infantry.
ELPHINSTON—June 30, at Esgair, Southsea, John Elphinston, late of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, and eldest son of the late A Elphinston, of Chewton Glen, Christchurch, aged 68.
FINDLAY—June 30, at 16, Gunterstone-road, West Kensington, John Smith Findlay, of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 56.
GRAY—June 29, at Maskellya, Brigstock-road, Croydon, Sarah, the beloved wife of T Gray, late of Ceylon.
LATHAM—July 2, at 30, Clanricarde-gardens, Lt-Col Charles Latham, late 4th Bom Royal Fusiliers, aged 43.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—July 20, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of J A Aldridge, Garrison Quarter-master Serjeant of Fort St George, of a son.
HUNTER—July 16, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of C B Hunter, M B, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TALBOT—RIDSDALE—June 27, at St Stephen's Church Hazaribagh, by the Rev J A Murray, B A, assisted by the Rev C W Darling, M A, Frederic George Talbot, son of late Henry Blaquiere Talbot, to Mabel Vernon Ridsdale, daughter of the late George Moresby MacMullen Ridsdale.

DEATH.

HARRIS—July 14, at Dharmsala, after a protracted illness of 4 years and 4 months, of consumption, Jane Octavia, the dearly beloved second youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A S Harris.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1893.

WHAT the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association intends to provide for Bombay schoolboys, Mr. J. Astley Cooper is trying to arrange on a grand scale for the whole British Empire and for all who speak the English language even beyond the limits of that Empire. The scheme of the great Olympian meeting that he proposes to institute was started a year or two ago. Since then it has been fully ventilated, and gained so many adherents at home and in the colonies, that its accomplishment no longer seems so chimerical as it at first appeared. Its author assures us that "so general has been the support accorded to the idea in America, Australia, India, and South Africa that its complete realisation seems to be but a matter of time and co-operation." Such being the case, he thinks that it is now incumbent upon him to lay before the public in detail a sketch of such a programme as might be adopted. The title that he chooses for the great meeting and for his article on the subject is the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* is the Pan-Britannic Gathering. But there is an objection to this name, inasmuch as it seems to exclude the Americans of the United States, who are quite disposed to take part in the fun. He therefore suggests All-Anglian as an additional or alternative title, so as to make it plain that all who belong to the English race and speak the English language will be welcome. According to the scheme proposed, the meeting is to be opened by a State ceremony, at which the President of the United States will be invited to be present as the Chief Guest of the Empire. The games are to last for a week, the Saturday of which should be kept as an imperial holiday wherever the British flag flies. The week suggested is the Henley week, so that the aquatic contests may be held at the Henley regatta. Besides the athletic contests it is proposed to found scholarships of two kinds, namely, home scholarships to enable representatives of the mother-country to travel over the Empire and study the resources of the Colonies, and Colonial and Indian scholarships, the holders of which would be educated in England, and be required to return to their own colony. One or two such scholarships have already been instituted by Government in India, but, if the Pan-Britannic scheme proposed by Mr. Astley Cooper be carried out, they would be increased to thirty.

In addition to the principal festival at home, it is proposed to have minor festivals in 1895 in Canada, in 1896 in Australia, in 1897 in South Africa, under the patronage and in the presence of the Heir-Apparent or of some other representative of the royal family. Such visits would help to keep up colonial loyalty to the Crown, the symbol of the Union of the British Empire. Indeed there can scarcely be any reasonable doubt that the whole project, if carried out, would do something to join together in closer bonds of friendship not only the whole empire, but also those Englishmen who do not belong to the Empire. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of such a meeting, but it cannot be disputed that friendly athletic contests do much to encourage mutual kindly feeling. A great deal of the distrust and suspicion which separates individuals and nations is due to ignorance. The more the inhabitants of different parts of the world meet together in industrial exhibitions and other international gatherings, the better they are able to appreciate each other's good qualities. From a strictly national point of view the Pan-Britannic Gathering would do an immense amount of good by fostering that love of athletics and out-door games, which has done so much to improve the physique of Englishmen all over the world. It is extremely necessary that Englishmen should maintain their physical superiority, if they are to play the same great part in the future as they have played in the past history of the world. Yet the maintenance of this physical superiority is becoming yearly more difficult owing to the tendency of the people to give up country-life and crowd together in great cities, where the conditions of life are less favourable to health and strength. The foreign nations of the Continent derive one great advantage in physical education from the conscription which compels all their able-bodied men to pass some years of their life in military exercises. England cannot adopt the conscription, and must therefore look to voluntary love of out-door sports as the chief means of securing that bodily strength which is so useful directly in itself and indirectly as the basis of intellectual vigour. It is on this account that the institution of a Pan-Britannic Gathering, such as is sketched out by Mr. Astley Cooper, ought to meet with general support. Every part of the Empire should take an active part in it, not excepting the natives of India, whose splendid horsemanship would certainly be one of the most striking features in the Olympian Games of the British Empire.

INDIAN settlers in South Africa have got a fresh grievance, and are asking their well-wishers in their native country to render them whatsoever aid they can. The sanitary condition of Kimberley, it appears, is not at present beyond reproach, as the local authority would have it, and the Town Council has come to the conclusion that the contiguity of the residences of "Indians, Chinamen, Kaffirs, and other natives" to that of Europeans is the cause of it. More than this, the presence of the ever-increasing "native colony," as the Town Council calls it, is, in their opinion, fraught with serious danger to the moral as well as to the physical health of the community. Their habits are said to be insanitary, they crowd together in disreputable hovels, and their objectionable anti-European manners bring about the depreciation of the value of property in their vicinity. In this belief the Town Council has petitioned Sir Henry Loch, the High Commissioner for South Africa, praying that separate locations be set aside outside the limits of the township for the residence of all Indians, Chinamen, Kaffirs, and other natives, and that they be compelled under penalty to dwell in such locations. It is the comprehensiveness of this petition that is objected to; for there are in Kimberley Indian merchants as well as coolies, and to compel the former under penalties to live beyond the pale of civilisation, would seem very like a hardship. In the latter part of last month, therefore, the British Indian settlers met together to discuss the situation. Representatives of the three Presidencies were among those present. Some vigour of debate was introduced into the proceedings by Mr. A. O. Ally, who presided. He declared that what the Whites feared from Asiatics more than small-pox, cholera, or any other disease, was commercial competition, and that overcrowding and other insanitary practices are curable by fines. The meeting passed a series of resolutions, foremost among which was one providing for the submission of a counter-memorial to the High Commissioner. The key-note of this is *Civis Romanus sum*. The British Indians say they are natural born subjects of her Majesty, and as such are entitled to the benefit of the laws which affect all British subjects, they truly state that they form "a considerable, loyal, and law-abiding class of her Majesty's subjects in Kimberley." They claim free right of entry and of residence in the colony as in other parts of the British Empire. Doubtless their prayer will be acceded to—with limitations. The cooly will in great probability be relegated to the limbo prepared for Chinese, Kaffirs, and other "natives," whilst the educated and civilized merchant will be allowed free access to any part of the city of Kimberley. The Secretary of State for India may be fairly appealed to not to suffer the rights of her Majesty's Indian subjects to be curtailed or ignored in a city which bears his own name.

A MERCIFUL VIEW of the increased criminality of the Central Provinces is taken in the resolution, which the Chief Commissioner has just issued on the reports recently published. Both cholera and the higher prices of food-grains are brought forward in mitigation of offences. It is indeed satisfactory to note that the extra vigilance of sanitary officers in enforcing compliance with Municipal bye-laws accounts for many of the prosecutions, which help to swell the number of proceedings instituted. In the resolution issued last year, the disproportionate amount of crime in the Narsinghpur District was commented upon, and a special report which was called for showed that this was partly due to the turbulent proclivities of the Lodhi villagers, and partly to the defective police administration of former years. The return this year shows that a marked improvement has already been effected, and the Chief Commissioner quotes this fact as illustrative of what can be done in a single year by a deputy who studies the conditions of his district and meets the fluctuations of crime by a closer direction of his police, and such a readjustment of the standard of punishment as the circumstances seem to require. For the administration of summary justice the Central Provinces has a staff of three hundred and thirty-two magistrates, of whom two hundred and four are honorary, and the opinion is recorded that the quality of the work done by them is "on the whole satisfactory." There is a want of European First Class Magistrates however, and as the scarcity is likely to continue, the desirability of district officers discharging more magisterial work is again impressed upon them. The total number of persons punished in Magisterial Courts was twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-four, only eight more than in the previous year—yet the percentage of persons sentenced to fines only fell from fifty-nine and a-half to fifty-eight and one-third. At the same time the number of cases in which whipping was ordered increased from sixteen hundred and fourteen to two thousand three hundred and seventy-four. Of course, the same excuse for the increase of corporal punishment may be offered, as for the increase of crime. Parents being indigent their children were more prone to steal. The administration of a few stripes was a far more efficacious way of dealing with them than by inflicting a fine which their parents would have to pay if they could. Apart from the offences arising from the two causes indicated there is a decided improvement in the morality of the Central Provinces, and the police and Magistrate have much to congratulate themselves upon.

IN his report on the discipline of the Mogaung battalion of Military Police in Burma, the Commissioner of the Northern Division makes some adverse comments, whereon the Inspector-General not content with observing that the Commissioner appears to have derived his information from the diary of a young officer, takes that gentleman very severely to task. "A young officer," he writes, "has thought fit to comment on the efficiency of our Gurkhas. I would only remark that when this young officer has seen some more service and been in a few more tight corners, he will not be surprised if men serving under him do not act with quite the same coolness as they do on their parade-ground at home, also that fire-discipline on field-days, and while fighting against a real enemy in dense jungle are not quite the same thing." He then gives the officer's report "the lie direct," and asserts that the discipline of the battalion is good. Similarly in the Minbu district the Police Superintendent comes in for hard knocks. In this case the officer is one, who almost as soon as he joined the force, distinguished himself by capturing a two-thousand rupee dacoit. Yet there is scarcely a heading throughout the whole of his report under which discouraging comments have not been penned. The Superintendent of the Pakokku district receives credit for the drill and clothing of his men, but when he declares there is no accommodation for a school for them he is told point-blank that there is splendid accommodation, and there is no excuse for his men not being brought in and taught. There are elsewhere accusations of "gross carelessness, which must not occur again." The Mingin police are accused of apathy. In Shwebo the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner attribute various offences to want of food, the culprits resorting to theft in order to satisfy hunger. The Inspector-General of Police, however, brusquely says he cannot agree with these officers, but thinks they must look elsewhere for the cause, the Superintendent must give his personal and earnest attention to this class of crime; the working of the police

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, JULY 23.

The French elections commence on the 20th of August.

THE REPLY OF SIAM CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY.

Siam concedes the left bank of the Mekong River, only below latitude eighteen, and pays an indemnity of three millions of francs, but proposes a special Commission to fix the amount of damages, France refunding the balance.

France is not satisfied with the reply, and the French Minister at Bangkok will probably leave on Wednesday.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The London press, in discussing the reply of Siam to the French Ultimatum, regard it as dignified and adequate.

OPINION OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, JULY 24.

The French press urge the Government to be unyielding with Siam, and also publish articles in which they fiercely attack England.

THE BLOCKADE OF SIAM.

France to-day notifies to Siam the blockade of her ports.

THE SIAMESE PREPARING TO RAM THE FRENCH GUNBOATS.

THE REPLY TO THE ULTIMATUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The Special Correspondent of the *Englishman*, wiring from Bangkok on the 23rd instant, says: Siam's answer to the French ultimatum was given last night. The terms of the reply are not known, but it is certain that the offer of the Siamese is subject to some modification of the Ultimatum suggesting an increase in the money payment in lieu of the recognition of French sovereignty in Luang-Phrabang. The answer from Paris has not yet been received.

Both sides here are on the alert.

All the Siamese ships are crowded with men ready to board and attack with knives after ramming. The river Palace is guarded by torpedoes.

Either a settlement or war is expected to-day. The German gunboat Wolf has arrived.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The Banks representative has interviewed Sir David Barbour to-day in connection with the Currency Question.

The Exchange Banks have refused to accept the Government offer of fifteen-pence and three farthings; but offered to accept the rate of fifteen pence half-penny.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY REPORT.

Colonel Mellis, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, is now preparing his annual report of the Imperial Service Cavalry.

INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK BETWEEN INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Railway Conference, on September 11, will deal chiefly with the interchange of the rolling stock and traffic between various Indian railways.

The more important questions to be considered will be published in four or five days.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S SUCCESSOR.

Nothing is officially known regarding Mr. Westland's alleged appointment to succeed Sir David Barbour. Indeed it is believed in some quarters, that the strict interpretation of the statute requiring that certain number of the Viceroy's advisers should possess Indian experience, debars his appointment, as some time has elapsed since he resigned the service. In that case Sir David Barbour might get six months' extension. It is believed, however, that Mr. Westland's appointment is authentic.

THE DELHI-BAHAWALPUR LINE.

It is certain that the Delhi-Bahawalpur line, via Bhatinda, will be constructed by private enterprise shortly.

SECRETARY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Although it is practically decided that Colonel Home will officiate for Mr. O'Callaghan as Secretary, Public Works Department, during the latter's absence in the autumn, no announcement will be made for some time.

COLONEL YATE'S MISSION.

Colonel Yate and his Russian colleague have not yet come to an agreement regarding the Kushk river question.

KABUL NEWS.

The last news of the Amir is that his Highness is in good health, and transacting business; otherwise there is absolutely no news from Afghanistan or the frontier.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

Latest news from Kabul is that the Hazarajat is quiet, but it is difficult to say how far this is to be accepted.

THE NEW THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

Speculation in the new 3½ per cent. loan is said to be already very brisk. Rumours are rife of business being done at 101 and 102.

THE HON. MR. MACKAY'S NOMINATION TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay's nomination by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for a seat in the Legislative Council has been duly confirmed by H. E. the Viceroy.

THE COW-KILLING AGITATION.

A party of thirty men and an officer of the Highland Light Infantry have been despatched from Gorakhpur to Majhouli to support the civil authorities in the event of disturbances, of which there are symptoms in that quarter of the district.

A SECOND MILITARY COLUMN TO KACHIN.

A further additional grant of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned during the current official year to meet the extra expenditure likely to be incurred in connection with the despatch of a second military column to Kachin country.

BOUNTY TO BRITISH INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

In view of large drafts that will be required during the current financial year for certain battalions serving in India and the colonies, it has been decided to offer a bounty to men of the following British Infantry Regiments to induce them to extend their services, to India:—The 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire, the 1st Battalion Worcestershire, 2nd Battalion Royal Scottish Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and 1stBattalion Cheshire Regiment. The bounty has been fixed at £5 or £10, payable in India, at Rs. 70 and Rs. 140, respectively, according as the recipient engages for one or two years extension of services. It is to be offered to men of between six and seven years' service on the 1st October, 1893.

HEAVY FLOODS IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

The Leh river in the Rawalpindi district has inundated the adjacent country. Considerable damage to property and loss of life has been reported.

The Government transport lines, situated on river bank, suffered considerably.

The road to Murree is impassable.

At Gujranwala heavy rain has done serious damage to crops, a great quantity being rendered useless at Wazirabad.

The Palkhoo Nala is in full flood.

All crops of the villagers living near the Chenab river have been swept away together with cattle and much house property.

The country round the river Jhelum for miles is one vast sheet of water.

Five villages have been completely washed away and more than half of Jhelum city is a mass of ruins.

Hundreds of people are homeless.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND *Vs.* POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

A match was played to-day between Ganeshkhind and the Poona Gymkhana, resulting in a victory for the former by 44 runs. Captain Fowle bowled exceedingly well for the home team, and Mr. Henderson made a plucky stand for the Gymkhana:—

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

H E Lord Harris, b Shearme	30
Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, c and b Von Donop	27
Dr Martin, b Von Donop	9
Captain Stockdale, b Shearme	1
Captain Fowle, b Barnes	38
Mr Edgerley, c Henderson, b Barnes	6
Sergeant Herron, b Barnes	4
Sergeant Elliott, at Oakshott, b Von Donop	36
Mr Macqueen, b Farmer	4
Corporal Sharpe, b Shearme	10
Corporal Phillips, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	177

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Surgeon-Captain Trask, b Fowle	9
Mr Farmer, c Elliot, b Fowle	10
Mr Wilkins, c Lord Harris, b Fowle	7
Lieutenant Oakshott, c Herron, b Fowle	28
Captain Smith, b Fowle	1
Major Von Donop, c Stockdale, b Fowle	28
Lieutenant Henderson, b Stockdale	33
Captain Wolley Dod, not out	6
Lieutenant Newnham, c Edgerley, b Stockdale	0
Mr Barnes, b Fowle	5
Mr Shearme, c Edgerley, b Fowle	0
Extras	6
Total	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Captain Stockdale	85	45	4	2
Captain Fowle	120	57	1	8
Colonel Harris	15	2	2	0
Corporal Sharpe	25	23	0	0

MR. CROWE'S "AT HOME."

The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, District Judge, gave an "at home" this evening, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the immersion of *taboots*. The crowds on the roads were immense.

COLONEL SHERINGHAM'S HOUNDS.

This morning's meet of the hounds, at Holkar Bridge, was largely attended. Nearly sixty were present. The weather was rather warm at first, but afterwards a cool breeze sprang up. Colonel Sheringham took his hounds across the bridge, and drew the bank of the river down to the Powder Factory. A pair of jacks were discovered. One was hunted, and he tried to enter the premises of the factory, but failing went in the direction of Bamburda to the left of the Superintendent's bungalow. The jack reached the bank of the river to the south of Holkar Bridge and turned towards Rosherville, past Cursetjee's establishment. Next the jack crossed the Kirkee race-course and the Railway, and got on to the Royal Artillery parade-ground. He was making straight for the Bamburda Hills, when he came upon the Volunteers parading near the Butt. He at last got a safe refuge in the fields, near the railway station. When the two jacks broke the hounds divided, three couples starting for the second jack, who went off to the left. These hounds had not turned up at noon to-day. After a short time the hounds went to the other side of Dapuri Bridge, and on the right hand side of Bombay Road started off up a nulla. The hounds hunted slowly for a while but afterwards raced him in fine style through stony nullas and ravines. He ran in the direction of Dighi, but he was eventually killed in the open, after a good fifteen minutes' run. H. E. the Governor and his staff were present.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NIPANI, JULY 23.

A large public meeting was held here on Sunday morning, in the native general library hall, to thank the House of Commons for the resolution about the Simultaneous Civil Service Examination.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. Paul, Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir W. Wedderburn, and other members of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress was also passed.

BROACH, JULY 24.

At a meeting of the Gnanodaya Sabha, held today, it was resolved to send a memorial thanking the House of Commons, and Messrs. Paul and Dadabhai praying the expedition of the execution of the simultaneous examination resolution.

COLLISION OF A BALLAST TRAIN.

BHUSAVAL, JULY 24.

A ballast train, while pushing back between Deolali and Lahit stations, this afternoon, collided with a lorry, and got derailed. Three persons were killed, and several injured. Seven wagons were smashed down, and traffic obstructed for three hours.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 24.

Orient steamer Ormuz from Suez arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 12th instant, arrived at Singapore (to-day), the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68 7-8
Bar Silver	32 1-8

A RECENT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proceedings in the case of defamation brought by me against Lady Souter were published in your columns.

I stopped those proceedings immediately on being convinced that she had no intention to harm my reputation, and I have already expressed my regret to Lady Souter for the great pain and annoyance I have caused her. It is due to her and to myself to make this fact publicly known, as I desire to make her any reparation in my power.—Yours, &c.,

July 24. MARIE M. SLEIGH.

RIFLE SHOOTING AS A SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

I HAVE promised to devote this week's letter to sport at Bisley; the old and the new Wimbledon. It may be said that this is not a fitting subject for my column, but I must beg to differ from those who take up such an attitude. What is sport? As I understand the word it refers to that which affords amusement; to that which serves as a pastime. Forms of recreation are various. Every male biped is not possessed of an irrepressible mania for football, cricket, hunting, and rowing. Some hundreds of thousands of men in these British Isles prefer to recreate as volunteers. How often do we hear the Volunteer movement spoken of as playing at soldiers? And pray what is play but sport? Many fine built young fellows, and those of still older growth, join the Rifle Volunteer forces for the sake of the shooting. At the rifle ranges they find their excitement in life; their diversion which tends to rest the jaded brain, and soften the asperities of a hard world. I met a young friend one day. He was off to the butts. I knew he was a volunteer and an excellent marksman, who annually visits Bisley just the same as he used to do dear old Wimbledon, where the crack shots of the country gathered for close on thirty years. I said: "Hello, Jones, off shooting?" And he replied: "Yes, I have given up football; I find that it interferes with my shooting." He was an excellent forward and belonged to a famous Association club, but he preferred his rifle even to leather-chasing. But there are thousands of sportsmen among the Volunteers of Great Britain. I know one celebrated regiment which possesses ten companies, each one hundred strong, and they have a football challenge cup—given by their colonel,—the competition being confined to the ten companies. And rare sport and healthy rivalry this tournament produces. This same regiment—and it is the Robin Hoods—can probably turn out a cricket eleven which will require a smart team to beat them. I am afraid that the Robin Hoods are cleverer with bats and balls than they are with rifles. Time was when naught but ridicule was heaped upon the Volunteers, just as it was upon football. Both movements have passed the stage when they can be so treated. I remember seeing a drawing—I think it was in "Punch," and from the pencil of JohnLeech—which struck me as very funny. There was a little pompous volunteer officer, strutting along the street with his sword, carried at the port. Truly an imposing spectacle. The sarcastic and risible faculties of the coster were tickled by this procession of one officer, and he promptly shouts out: "Hey, you there!" The little officer turned round smartly, when the coster exclaims, as he roars with laughter: "As you was." So the pioneers of football were derided as escaped lunatics. But the shafts of ridicule have proved powerless against patriotism and sporting sentiment. There is no necessity to defend either the one or the other. No plea is required. No justification is demanded.

THE ORIGIN OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

At the close of last century the good folk who dwelt in England were contemplating the prospect of an invasion by the French. After an interval of nearly half-a-century, the bellicose aspect of France under the third Napoleon caused the British lion to rub its eyes and rouse itself from slumber. Sir Charles Napier advocated the formation of a citizen soldiery, and the rifle volunteers sprang into existence just as they did when Napoleon the first was contemplating a trip across the channel. Sir Charles Napier issued a pamphlet, which was published after the famous letter of the Duke of Wellington to Sir John Burgoyne. The idea was that the volunteers should be employed for garrison duty in England. I notice, however, one sentence of Sir Charles Napier's. He said: "Let your practice at the target be constant." The volunteer movement, as we understand it now, sprang into life in 1859, when the Secretary for War wrote a circular letter to the Lord Lieutenants of the counties in Great Britain, authorising the formation of volunteer corps. In the course of a few months 119,000 volunteers were enrolled.

THE EVENTFUL YEAR OF 1860.

The call to arms was answered by a noble display of martial spirit by a nation of shopkeepers. The movement was wonderfully rapid. On the 7th of March, 1860, Queen Victoria held a levee, at which 2,500 volunteer officers were presented. In June there was a royal review in Hyde Park, when 21,900 volunteers marched past. Lord Elcho revived in the National Rifle Asscciation the old English sport of shooting, and on the 2nd of July, 1860, the first great "shooting match" of the National Rifle Association was commenced at Wimbledon. The Queen fired the first shot. Her Majesty pulled the string and the gun worked. It had been so exactly fixed and sighted that the royal lady's shot hit the bull's-eye, just as the Princess of Wales did when she fired the opening shot at Bisley on a Saturday in July three years ago. On July 9, 1860, the prizes won at the "shooting match" were presented to the successful marksmen at the Crystal Palace, when it was stated that Her Majesty had decided to make the Queen's prize an annual event. On the 7th of August the Queen reviewed 22,000 volunteers at Edinburgh, and in September a large body of Lancashire lads, who had joined the "rifles," were likewise paraded in Knowsley Park, the estate of Lord Derby. As all these events occurred in 1860, the year should ever be memorable to those who find volunteering a sport, and to those who are interested in "shooting matches."

THE FIRST WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Let us revert to this first prize shooting on Wimbledon Common. The Queen offered a prize of £250, which, in accordance with her promise, she has annually renewed. At the present day the total aggregate value of the prizes given in the Queen's Prize competition amounts to no less than £2,200, which is allotted in four hundred prizes. The Queen's prizeman not only receives £250, but the gold medal and the gold badge of the National Rifle Association. At this inaugural gathering Prince Consort gave a prize of £100. The Association offered gold and siver medals and prizes of the value of £750, while Mr. Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Vernon, and others offered rewards for skill. A rifle was given by Lord Vernon, and a similar weapon by the riflemen of Switzerland. The Swiss have always had a passion for rifle shooting. The Swiss used to raise £10,000 per annum for their Tir Federal. Shooting is part of the national life of the Swiss. Charles Dickens was much struck with the excellent marksmanship of the Swiss. He declared in 1846 that there were not fifty men in Lausanne who could not click a card of a target at one hundred and fifty yards, and he had seen them, time after time, fire across a great ravine as wide as the ornamental ground in St. James's Park, and never miss the bull's-eye. In another of his most entertaining letters the great novelist remarked that the fondness of the Swiss for gunpowder on interesting occasions was one of the drollest things. A sister of a farmer residing near Lausanne was about to be married, and for three days before the event the farmer, according to Dickens, indulged in a series of royal salutes. The farmer, in the midst of his agricultural duties, would plunge out of the front door about once in every hour and fire off a rifle. He was merely relieving his mind. And on the wedding night the farmer and a small circle of friends kept perpetually letting off guns under the casement of the bridal chamber. It is small wonder then that the land of William Tell sent a rifle for a prize. I wonder what William Tell would have done with a rifle, had such weapons been in use in his day.

AN ECCENTRIC PRIZE GIVER.

But before I proceed further I must once again draw upon Forster's "Life of Dickens." You have probably noticed that Lord Vernon also gave a rifle for a prize. What manner of man was this Lord Vernon—the ancestor of the dainty gentleman who now has a noble dairy and nobly deals in fresh butter? Dickens tells us. Says Dickens, writing from Lausanne: "Another curious man is backwards and forwards here—a Lord Vernon, who is well-informed, a great Italian scholar, deep in Dante, and a very good-humoured gentleman, but who has fallen into the strange infatuation of attending every rifle-match that takes place in Switzerland, accompanied by two men who load rifles for him, one after another, which he has been frequently known to fire off, two a minute, for fourteen hours at a stretch, without once changing his position or leaving the ground. He wins all kinds of prizes, gold watches, flags, teaspoons, teaboards, and so forth, and is constantly travelling about with them, from place to place, in an extraordinary carriage, where you touch a spring and a chair flies out, touch another spring and a bed appears, touch another spring and a closet of pickles opens, touch another spring and disclose a pantry! while Lady Vernon (said to be handsome and accomplished) is continually cutting across this or that Alpine pass in the night, to meet him on the road for a minute or two, on one of his excursions, those being the only times at which she can catch him. The last time he saw her was five or six months ago, when they met and supped together on the St. Gothard! It is a monomania with him, of course." It is also small wonder that Lord Vernon gave a rifle as a prize to be shot for at the first Wimbledon gathering.

THE FIRST QUEEN'S PRIZEMAN: LIKE FATHER LIKE SON.

And who was the first winner of the Queen's prize in this memorable year of 1860? Any well-informed almanack will tell you—"Mr. Edward Ross." Mr. Ross was a Highlander, and his success only foreshadowed that of many brother Scots in this world-famous shooting match. Edward Ross, who lived at Netherby, in Yorkshire, was born and reared in Ross-shire. His father, Captain Horatio Ross, was a great sportsman, and himself a brilliant shot. The boy Edward learned to use a small rifle at the tender age of six, and when a tall, slim, beardless youth of nineteen he carried off the Queen's prize. He belonged at the time to the 7th North Yorkshire. And now let me tell you a tale of this youthful marksman's father, who always said that his son would make a great shot. Mr. Horatio Ross, who was for some years the Member of Parliament for Montrose, used to hunt from Melton Mowbray between 1820 and 1830, when the Melton men comprised the best sportsmen of the day. The Melton swells at the time used to sit down to dinner in their red hunting coats. At least, those who were entitled to wear pink in the field usually did so at the dinner table. One of these notabilities determined to set the fashion of not dining in scarlet. He was, however, unmercifully chaffed for his disregard of the old custom. He was a bit of a dandy and was very proud of a very fine and large pair of black whiskers. One evening, after dinner, he was dogmatically allowed to lay down the law about the upholding of such a "barbarous system." It was not thought advisable to argue with him as he was evidently inclined to lose his temper. Next day one of the company said to him: "Oh, by the bye, C——, what do you think a fellow said to me this morning? He asked me, meaning you, of course, if I knew who that hairy swell was." "The devil he did! I wonder who he was? Who was he? I never heard of such an impertinent fellow; if I knew who he was I'd make him eat his words. Do you really mean to say that he had the insolence to call me a 'hairy smell?' By Jove, I'd horsewhip him if I knew who he was. I wish I could find out who it was." "Oh," said he, "there is no difficulty about that, for I'll tell you. It was that pistol-shooting fellow, Ross." The hairy swell was less irate—considerably less irate. In fact, he became quite calm. Captain Ross was most deadly with the pistol. He would have easily beaten Lord Byron, the poet, who was no mean hand with a shooting iron. Horatio Ross once backed himself to kill twenty flying swallows with pistol and ball. He won his bet. It was in this way. He was residing at the time in Rossie Castle, near Montrose, where he was born. He made a bet with Mr. George Foljambe and another gentleman of £100 that he would perform this feat. Captain Ross, in describing it, says: "I had a very large castellated chateau with five big turrets, which appeared to have been built expressly for the accommodation of swallows: they were in thousands. I noticed that swallows, before entering their nest, always paused for a second or so with outspread wings, and offered a not very difficult shot to a good pistol-shot, which I was. I killed them all before breakfast. I got a great deal of undeserved merit as regards that match. It was not very difficult for a good pistol-shot, provided he had the same advantage I had." This is very modest. No one either before or since has ever performed such a feat. He was a first-class shot with rifle or gun, and as like begets like it is only natural that his son Edward should have been an accurate shot. Besides, I think this is a case in which the old theory of early environment plays a prominent part in developing sporting tastes.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN: ANGUS CAMERON.

It must not be supposed that the shooting at Wimbledon in the early sixties was as good as it is now. Some of the shooting was very bad. Indeed, in 1862 one competitor fired fifteen shots and never hit the target once. I expect he was one of those for whom Sir Charles Napier wrote: "Let your practice at the target be constant." Still as a rule the Queen's prizemen have been excellent shots. The Queen's prizemen have included all sorts and conditions of men. They have embraced men with such varying positions, tastes, and accomplishments as builders, grocers, a university undergraduate, solicitors, a leather dresser, farmers, a bank manager, a cabinet-maker, a fitter, a mason, a compositor, a barber, a telegraph clerk, a bookseller, a law student, and people without occupation. The cool calculating Angus Cameron of the 6th Inverness is the only man who has ever won the Queen's Prize twice. Well do I remember the enthusiasm occasioned by his victory in 1866, although I was but a lad. I was in the camp at the time. He was the first Scotchman attached to a Scotch corps who had ever secured the honour. Cameron was a born shot, and I can see him now, a well-knit man of middle-height, with a peculiarly characteristic Caledonian caste of countenance, with a loose growth of beard and whiskers. A most hardy, but keenly intelligent face was generally surmounted by a glengarry, adorned with a thistle ornament. All through the competition he was as cool as the proverbial cucumber, although prior to coming to Wimpledon he had only used a common rifle of obsolete pattern. Never prior to 1866 had he shot with any weapon but an Enfield rifle, and he had never in his life tested his skill at 900 or 1,000 yards. Major Pollock said when he was asked whether he was nervous or excited at Wimbledon last year, that nervousness was foreign to his constitution. It seemed so with Cameron, the marvellous shot, who won the prize again in 1869. An unusually keen sight, a steady hand, and an absence of nervousness accounts for the marked superiority of the Scotch in individual shooting. How is it that the Scotch rarely shoot so well in teams.

OTHER QUEEN'S PRIZEMEN.

Ensign Humphrey was the first university undergraduate to gain this great victory. And, indeed, he remains the only one—although teams from universities and public schools always shoot at Wimbledon and Bisley. Ensign Humphrey was but twenty when he won in 1871, and ten years later he founded the Humphrey Challenge Cup, to be competed for annually by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge with army rifles. Although Cameron is the only man who has twice won the prize, we must not forget that Sergeant Rae, of the 31st Lanark, tied in 1874 with Private Atkinson, of the 1st Durham, and lost on shooting off; but he was the prizeman four years later. Another Scot! The Queen's Prize went to Lincolnshire two years running, in 1885 and 1886, while the Victoria rifles—a very old corps—and the Queen's Edinburgh have each provided two of the champion shots. Last year Major Pollock was the victor, and his success is noticeable from the fact that he is the only man who has gained such a distinction while handicapped by wearing spectacles. The Rifle Association made money at Wimbledon, but they have hitherto not been so very fortunate at Bisley. This was especially the case for the first two years, but, with a revision of the programme and a wise alteration of the arrangements so as to sustain the interest in the meeting until the end of the second week, there was an improvement last year. Let us hope that so useful an organisation as the National Rifle Association will escape further financial disaster at the new Wimbledon.

A USELESS DRAIN VENTILATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last Saturday, I saw some coolies working at a manhole of the sewer, at the junction of Church Gate Street with Elphinstone Circle. One or more men were in the sewer, and others were in the Street. They had a blowing fan mounted on wheels with a small hose attached to carry air to the workmen below. One man was turning the handle steadily, and the fan was *revolving the wrong* way as any passer-by could see. Is this caricature of ventilation all that the self-styled "first city in India" can devise after about a dozen men have died of suffocation in her sewers? Surely the Bombay Municipality can afford to pay for a suitable blower that will only go the right way round.

Bombay, July 23. DIOGENES.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY was the last day of the Mohurrum festival, when the *taboots* were dipped into the sea beyond the Carnac Bunder railway bridge. These curious things of bamboo, paper, and tinsel construction, generally follow the outline of Mahomedan religious edifices, with spiked cupolas and graceful minarets, and are intended to represent the tombs of the martyrs Hassan and Hoosein. Yesterday was the last of the ten days over which the festival extends, commencing with the first day of the moon in the month of Mohurrum, when, after catching a glimpse of the first phase of the luminary, the pious Mahomedan strikes a crowbar into the ground to indicate the inauguration of the work of building a *taboot* at his place. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper mausoleum rises in daily increasing proportions, with the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, &c. On the ninth and tenth days, the festival is at its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, called "Kattal-ka-rat," *i.e.*, the night of slaughter, the whirl of excitement, commencing after the evening meals, continues all through the night; and, after a temporary lull, breaks forth again the following forenoon, and reaches its climax until the *taboots* are immersed in the sea. The occurrences of the tenth day are so well seen in the public streets from Bhendy Bazaar down to Carnac Bunder as to require no detailed description. In the early part of the afternoon, the *taboots* in the different divisions of the city are marshalled out, under the directions of the police, towards the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and are slowly moved forward into Pydhowni Road. The route of the procession thence runs through Moombadevi, Kalbadevi, and along the Esplanade Cross Road, on to the Arthur Crawford Market, and straight on to the Carnac Bunder Overbridge, and thence into the sea close by.

But while the Indian Mahomedans celebrated the Mohurrum in a noisy whirl of excitement, the Mogul and others of the Shia section met in their Imambarras, or assembly-rooms, to hear their priests recite the story of the deaths of Hassan and Hoosein in spirit-stirring verse, or with the accompaniment of the elegiac melody of the "mersias." The Shias assembled yesterday morning to witness a dramatic representation of the martyrdom of Hoosein, which, according to annual custom, was enacted at Hooseinabad, the extensive property at Mount Road, where lie the remains of his Highness the first Aga Khan. The "passion play," as it is called, was enacted in the presence of H. H. the Aga Khan Sultan Mahomed Shah, his paternal uncles Aga Jenghi Shah and Aga Akbar Shah, with their relatives and a vast assembly of Mahomedans and others. The upper galleries of the bungalow were crowded by Mogul, Khoja, and other Mahomedan ladies, who shared in the general mourning. The historical argument of the "passion play" may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—The early differences which separated Islam into the great sects of Shias and Sunnis had their origin in a family feud rather than a dispute about religious dogmas. Moawiyah, the first of the Ommeiad Caliphs of Damascus, is said to have been of the same stock as Mahomed, but belonged to that branch of the family which persecuted the Prophet for several years till it accepted the faith of Islam. But under a hypocritical profession of faith, it is said to have concealed a bitter antagonism for the family of Mahomed, which was shown in the frequent wars with Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law whom Moawiyah finally vanquished, the latter's son Yezid receiving part of the heritage. Hoosein's attempts to wrest the caliphate from Yezid met with failure, his troops deserting him till, with only thirty-two horse and forty foot, he found himself surrounded by the enemy on the plains of Kerbella. The enemy attacked the small band, who were killed to a man, the last of the survivors being Hoosein, who died after receiving three and thirty strokes with lances and swords. His head was then carried to the Syrian general. The play opens with the appearance of a party of soldiers under a Syrian officer, who calls on Hoosein to surrender. Hoosein refuses, in verse, in a most impressive manner. As he proceeds with his recitation, the audience is quite hushed. On his declaring his determination to fight, his sister Fatima rushes across the short space which separates them, and scattering dust over her head, entreats him to stay, prophesying his death. When Hoosein repeatedly embracing his sister, reiterates his determination to fight, the vast assembly of mourners eagerly watch for a change of purpose or some signs of yielding on his part till, at last, on his bidding Fatima a parting farewell, the general excitement finds relief in convulsive sobs and tears. On Fatima finding her entreaties of no avail, she hands Hoosein a white garment, said to be emblematic of his coming fate; and as he dons it, the wailing bursts forth with fresh vigour. The most affecting scene follows as his favourite daughter throws herself to the ground in front of his horse with a view to prevent his departure. Hoosein alights from his horse, and clasping the child in his arms, bewails his fate. The grief of the assembly reaches its climax at this point. Hoosein, recovering his self-possession, gathers his family around him, and throws a cloth over them. The little girl, however, breaks away once more, and in order to elude her, Hoosein blindfolds her. He then remounts his horse, but his progress is once more arrested, and this time by the son of the King of the Genii, whose face is covered with a shawl, and who is supposed to have been deputed by the Prophet to warn him of the issue of the battle. Hoosein, after chanting a reply, draws his sabre, and rides out of the arena. Shortly after a procession enters, headed by men carrying banners, and consisting of Hoosein's children, on horses, with their faces covered with blood, beating their heads with their hands. In front of the horses dance a crowd of men, beating their bared chests to the cadence of a mournful chant, the burden of which is "Hai Hoosein, kooshtei shoodh," *i.e.*, alas; Hoosein is killed. The rear of the procession is brought up by a large body of mourners, who precede the bier on which is laid the blood-stained corpse of Hoosein, and who walk the courtyard round and round, the excitement of the mourners growing at every turn until it reaches a point of frenzy, their lamentations being audible at considerable distances around Hooseinabad.

Yesterday afternoon the *taboots* were carried from the different Mahomedan quarters to Cooly Bunder for immersion in the sea. From Bhendy Bazaar onward, the streets were packed with thousands of people. The police arrangements were perfect; and there was no disturbance of the public peace worth mentioning except a sectional *fracas* which occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday morning between the *tabutwallas* of Colsa Moholla and Rungaree Moholla, the offenders of which were charged before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and were properly punished with fines.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE game to-day (Tuesday) will be arranged on the ground. All players are requested to turn up at 5-30 sharp, and bring two jerseys if possible.

A MARRIAGE will take place about the end of July, between Mr. Charles Strachey, son of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., and Ada, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Raleigh.

LIEUT.-GEN. HUGH ROWLANDS, V. C., C. B., who has been appointed Lieutenant of the Tower, has seen a considerable amount of active service. "Entering the Army in 1849, (says the *Evening News and Post*) "he served in the Crimean War, being present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman (where he was severely wounded), at the fall of Sebastopol, and at the attack on the Redan. He received the medal with three clasps, the Victoria Cross, the brevet of Major, the fifth class of the Medjidie, the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He received the V. C. 'for rescuing Col. Haly, of the 47th Regt., from Russian soldiers, Col. Haly having been wounded and surrounded by them, and for gallant exertions in holding the ground occupied by his advanced piquet against the enemy at the commencement of the battle of Inkerman, Nov. 5, 1854. He also served in the Kaffir War in 1877-9, was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. General Rowlands hails from the Principality; he is a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieut. for Carnarvonshire, at Plat Tirion, near Llanrug, in which county his country seat is."

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

THIS fixture was played off yesterday on the Gymkhana ground in splendid weather. Given a clear day, and a bowler's wicket, the game promised to be a good one. Several new players have been drafted into the Bombay Gymkhana ranks, and the playing of the eleven was very careful. Troup, who captained the eleven, won the toss, and elected to bat. Smallwood 23, Donaldson 28, Captain Benson 29, and H. R. Troup 15, were the chief contributors to the score. The Y. M. C. A. started badly. C. S. Jackson, who has a name for very steady play, was cleanbowled in the third ball of the first over by Sinclair, F. Clark was smartly held in the slips by Greig, and Wallich was clean-bowled in the last ball of the over, Sinclair thus performing the "hat trick" in the first over of the match. Things certainly looked gloomy for the Young Men. The rot which had set in among them continued after tiffin to the close of the innings. Sinclair, who has never been seen on the Gymkhana ground as yet, bowled exceedingly well, having the very good average of eight wickets for twelve runs. The Y. M. C. A. could do nothing with his trundling. Being eighty-one runs behind the score of the Gymkhana the Young Men had to follow on. In the second innings things brightened a bit, as the first two players commenced scoring early. But Troup, who had the command of the leather at the pavilion end, put a stop to their little game. The bowling in the second innings was also good, as Sinclair had another good average of five wickets for twenty-one runs, and Troup four wickets for twenty-nine runs. The fielding of the Bombay Gymkhana was not without faults, as two or three catches were missed. But several excellent catches were made. The fielding of the Y. M. C. A. could have been better. Allan bowled very well, taking five wickets for thirty-six runs; H. Clark, taking three wickets for twenty-eight runs. F. Clark failed to come off in bowling.

The Y. M. C. A. compiled fifty-three in their second venture; the Gymkhana thus won the day by an innings and twenty-eight runs.

The following are the particulars of the game:—

Play commenced at 11-30, Troup and Greig being the pioneers of the home team. F. Clark opened the attack from the market end, Troup scoring a single off his first ball. Allan was in charge of the pavilion end, Troup driving the third ball of his over for a treble. Greig, in Allan's second over, was smartly held behind the wickets by Leggett (4-1-0). Smallwood partnered Troup, who drove Clark to leg for five in his next over. Smallwood securing a double off the next ball, Troup put Allan away to the boundary for four, and followed it up with a double. But Allan spreadeagled his wickets in the next ball (17-2-15). J. C. Brooks filled the vacancy. Smallwood scored two doubles off Clark, which brought 20 up on the telegraph. Brooks drove Allan to leg for three, and notched a single in his next over, Smallwood following up with two doubles. In the next ever Brooks played a ball from Allan on to his wickets (29-3-4). Donaldson partnered Smallwood. H. Clark relieved his brother at the Municipal end; Smallwood drove him hard to the boundary for four, 30 being telegraphed at this juncture. Donaldson secured a single, Smallwood notching another. The former player driving Allan for three following it up with another off Clark, which brought 40 up. Smallwood boundaried Allan to leg for four, notching a single off the next ball. Boileau relieved Allan at the pavilion end. In his second over Smallwood fell a victim to one of his grubs. He played a free innings of 23 (54-4-23). Donaldson secured a treble, following it up with a double and a single in quick succession, which brought 69 up on the telegraph. F. Clark resumed charge at the market end, Donaldson driving his first ball to leg, for four; scoring a single before the end of the over. C. S. Jackson relieved Boileau at the pavilion end. The change had the required effect, for St. Paul skied a ball to leg, an easy catch to Winckler, who accepted it (66-5-2). Benson who followed on, commenced scoring immediately. The first ball he received from Clark he put deep into the field, an easy catch, but Fido misjudged it, the player securing a double, which was followed up with another. He next drove Jackson hard to leg, but Winckler stopped it, two being only added to the score. Donaldson snicked a treble, Benson driving Jackson for a treble, the telegraph showing 80 at this stage. Donaldson notched a double, Benson following it up with a similar number. H. Clark relieved Jackson. Donaldson, who had been playing very carefully, was bowled on the third ball of the over, after a

the 50 was telegraphed. Allan skied Sinclair for three. In attempting a double off a bye Aldridge was run out: the innings closing for 54.

The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

J G Greig, c Leggett, b Allan	0
H R Troup, b Allan	15
J C Scoones, b Allan	0
F G Smallwood, b Bolleau	23
St Paul, c Winckler, b Jackson	2
J V Donaldson, b H Clark	23
Capt Benson, b Allan	29
R S Sinclair, b H Clark	0
E F Nicholson, b Allan	9
A D Creagh, b H Clark	3
Tulloch, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Allan	67	36	3	5
F Clark	50	33	2	0
Bolleau	15	6	0	1
H Clark	60	28	2	3
Jackson	15	10	1	

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W B Legett, c Nicholson, b Sinclair	9	c Brooks, b Troup	9
C S Jackson, b Sinclair	0	c Nicholson, b Sinclair	0
F Clark, c Greig, b Sinclair	0	c Tulloch, b Sinclair	4
F Wallich, b Sinclair	0	b Troup	2
W George, b Sinclair	0	l-b-w Troup	3
Aldridge, st Nicholson, b Greig	7	st St Paul, b Sinclair	12
W Bolleau, b Greig	0	c Donaldson, b Troup	0
H Winckler, c and b Sinclair	3	c Tulloch b Sinclair	3
Fido, b Sinclair	0	c Troup, b Sinclair	0
J Allan, c Greig, b Sinclair	1	not out	11
H Clark, not out	13	c Donaldson, b Troup	6
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	36	Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
R L Sinclair	48	12	5	8	Sinclair	69	21	5	5
J G Greig	45	21	2	2	H R Troup	65	29	3	4

Y. M. C. A. A. C. VS. MUNICIPALITY C. C.

A match was played on Saturday last, between the teams of the above Clubs, and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. A. C. by seventy-two runs. The following are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A. A. C.

C S Jackson, b Sittaram	1
W B Leggett, c Sittaram, b Karanjia	7
W B George, b D'Mello	31
H C Wallich, c Masani, b Daruwalla	7
F J Clark, c and b D'Mello	40
R W Bolleau, b Affinwalla	9
E James, not out	4
H E Winckler, run out	0
J E Waller, b Sittaram	0
H Fido, b Affinwalla	1
J Allan, b Affinwalla	0
Extras	9
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
D'Mello	78	22	5	2
Sittaram	90	28	5	2
Karanjia	25	12	0	1
Chinoy	10	9	0	0
Daruwalla	45	16	4	1
Affinwalla	40	13	2	3

MUNICIPALITY C. C.

D Pundlik, c Leggett, b Clark	3
N H Karanjia, b Clark	0
D K Daruwalla, b Clark	9
N Sittaram, b Clark	0
P E Affinwalla, c Leggett, b Allan	0
S Tomlinson, run out	0
B Bhende, b Allan	7
M D'Mello, b Jackson	3
J D Chinoy, c and b Jackson	0
J B Masani, b Clark	5
J Shapurjee, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
F J Clark	28	8	1	5
J Allan	50	9	5	2
C S Jackson	25	10	1	2

BARONET VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN.

The Baronet Club played this seventh match of this season with the Young Zoroastrian Club, and lost the game by eight runs. Dubash, the captain of the Young Zoroastrian, having won the spin of the coin, elected to bat, and his men, in the first innings, put 48 runs to the 40 of his opponents. Dubash and Engineer played a very careful and steady game, and contributed 23 and 13 (not out), respectively. Gagrat was the only man of the Baronet, who went into double figures, and put 19 runs to his credit. The latter, in their second innings, put 83 runs, of which 26, 24, and 9 were contributed by Ayrton, Irani, and Khambatta, by a very careful play. Ayrton played in a very grand form. His cutting and corner strokes were admired.

"CAPITAL" AND THE NEW THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT. RUPEE LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary "the Capital," in the issue of the 16th instant, gives a series of, though ingenious, yet misleading, calculations, under the heading "the New 3½ per cent. Rupee Loan." As they are veritable pit-falls for intending investors, let me hasten to correct them.

Your contemporary states "Indian investors for the last few years have been willing to accept less than 4 per cent. to gain a secure investment, and it is possible, that rather than let such means of investment slip away from them, they will accept a lower return, say 3½ per cent., which would make the value of 4 per cent. paper about 114." The above is a very delightful conclusion arrived at by the simple rule of three.

3½ : 4 : : 100 : 114 2-7.

The process of your contemporary assumes, that 4 per cent. paper is inconvertible to a lower rate of interest; or it is irredeemable at par; or that its tenure is ninety-nine years, renewable at every expiration of the period!! But the 4 per cent. paper is *overdue*, and if the Government of India were to notify to the holders thereof, next year or the year after, to take back their money at par, or to submit to convert their paper into 3½ per cent., how are the buyers to be compensated for the 14 per cent. premium paid? I do not give more than two or three years at the most for the conversion of 4 per cent. to an 3½. If your contemporary anticipates tenders for the new 3½ per cent. loan going at 101, the price of 4 per cent. paper should be no more than the difference of interest for the next two or three years. Or, in other words if 3½ per cent. stands at 101, 4 per cent. should not stand over 102½ to 103.

The ruling rate in London for 3½ per cent. India sterling loan is 108¼, and that of 3 per cent. par. The 3½ per cent. at 103¼, apparently yields to investors a return of 3·22. Your contemporary seems surprised at the anomaly of people running after 3 per cent. sterling paper, when 3½ per cent. yields a higher return of ·22. But it is an anomaly only in appearance. The 3½ per cent. India sterling paper does not give a higher return than 3 per cent. India sterling paper. The 3½ per cent. loan is due in 1931, or thirty-eight years from date; and the ·22 excess interest just works on 8½ per cent. premium, or 38 × ·22 = 8·36.

Again on the strength that 3½ per cent. sterling loan stands at 103½, your contemporary assumes that the new 3½ per cent. rupee loan "will be cheap at anything under £72½," at the fixed exchange of 1s. 4d., which would be equal to 108¼ in India. Your contemporary is wrong. The 3½ per cent. sterling loan does not fall due until 1931; while the new 3½ per cent. rupee loan is redeemable at par at the option of the Government of India. What security has the holder therefore for the 8½ per cent. premium on the rupee paper.

Every investor must assume this as an axiom of investment, that *no past due paper*, redeemable at par, at the option of a Government, ought to stand at a higher rate than 3 or 4 per cent. premium. For instance, according to the method of calculation adopted by your contemporary, when 2½ per cent. Consols stood at 94, on parity with it, 3 per cent. Consols ought to have reached a price over 112. But 3 per cent. Consols never rose above 103 ex-dividend. That price was always considered a danger signal for conversion. The 3 per cent. French Rentes stands at 99. Ought 4½ per cent. Rente therefore to reach the price of 147 by the simple rule of three your contemporary has adopted? But the 4½ per cent. Rente stands at 105½, just the difference of interest between 3 and 4½ per cent. for the period the latter is supposed to run, say three or four years. Instances might be multiplied, but these will suffice.—Yours, &c.,

July 24. B.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Azores, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil via Galveston now open for messages in plain language only.

With effect from Tuesday the first August and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three annas one half rupees six annas two via Suez and Tehran. Five annas less via Turkey. Three annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Tehran one rupee half two per word. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt.

THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN LEPROSY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Bombay Gazette* of May 15, commenting on this report states that "There has been no recrudescence of leprosy (in India) and those who have asserted that vaccination has caused such a recrudescence have the ground cut from under their feet." The writer justifies this statement by reference to the results of the Census. Allow me to say that I have shown in my recent volume, entitled "The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation," that the conditions under which the last two censuses were made varied in certain fundamental points, and any conclusions drawn therefrom must be inaccurate and misleading. On examining the forms used in the last Census (1890-91) I find in Rule 14 that leucoderma, or white leprosy, is specially excluded. Now white leprosy in India is a very common form of disease, the victims being numbered by thousands. No such prohibition was made in the census forms for the previous decade. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson says this disease "occurs in all climates," but is, "especially conspicuous in dark races" and that "there is no doubt that in Indian statistics it has often counted as such." Nor is this the only reason for impugning the reliability of these returns. The census form used in the last return contains the following unusual instruction :—"You are to make all entries as the person himself or his guardian states, and not to dispute his statement." Coupling this direction with the fact that since June 17, 1889, when the first meeting of a Leprosy Committee was held at Marlborough house, reports as to the intended compulsory segregation of lepers have been widely circulated, and it is probable that thousands were secreted. There is also the fact, of which we have abundant evidence, that none but the afflicted members of the lowest classes will admit that they are lepers, and you have all the conditions for a very inadequate and misleading official return. Referring to the Census of 1880-81 the Government of India in a resolution, dated Simla, 26th September, 1888, observes that these figures do not "afford a true measure of the extent of the disease." Ten years later the difficulties of obtaining accurate results were intensified. Moreover leprosy is allowed by all authorities to be difficult of diagnosis. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson says "it is by no means always easy even to the well-skilled." Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in a communication to me, dated 29th July, 1891, says :—"I have plenty of lepers in my hospital here, who would not be identified as such unless they were completely stripped and examined by a trained eye." How then could unskilled enumerators report such cases? Sir Andrew Clark, at a dinner given at the Hotel Metropole, January, 1890, at which the Prince of Wales presided, said that "the evidence was conclusive not only that leprosy did exist in larger measure in recent years, but that new germ centres were springing up in various quarters, and the old centres were widening." The evidence collected by me from all parts of the world as exhibited in nearly 100 pages of my book, show that Sir Andrew Clark's explicit statement is by no means exaggerated. One of the chief causes of this remarkable increase, which forms the *raison d'etre* of my volume, is vaccination. I have shown that leprosy in various countries has followed *pari passu* with the introduction and extension of this practice. On reviewing my book the *Bombay Gazette* truthfully observes "that inoculation will convey leprosy is, of course, a well-established fact. There seems to be good ground for imputing to arm to arm vaccination the rapid spread of leprosy throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom." And if so, why should it be denied that the plague has been disseminated by the same means in India? The Leprosy Commissioners say that they never heard of any Native who traced the development of his affection to this source. This only shows that the Commissioners have very much restricted their inquiries. In my volume I have furnished particulars of cases of invaccinated leprosy in Natives, Eurasians, and Whites in India, also of cases in the West Indies, British Guiana, South Africa, and other countries, and have details of many other similar cases. But in such an important inquiry as this, my object has been as far as possible to *weigh* rather than *count* the cases. Amongst the witnesses adduced in support of this part of my treatise I may mention Sir Erasmus Wilson, Dr. John D. Hillis, Dr. Liveing, Sir Ranald Martin, Professor W. S. Gairdner, Dr. Silbury Fox, Dr. Gavin Milroy, Dr. R. Hall Bakewell, formerly Physician to the Leper Asylum, Trinidad, Dr. A. S. Black, of Trinidad, Dr. Edward Arning, Dr. Walter M. Gibson, late President of the Honolulu Board of Health, Professor H. G. Piffard, of New York, Dr. A. M. Brown, London, Dr. George Hoggan, Dr. Blanc, Professor of Dermatology, University of New Orleans, Dr. Bechtinger, of Rio, Professor Montgomery, of California, Dr. Sidney Bourne-Swift, late Medical Director, Leper Settlement, Molokai, Hawaii, Dr. P. Hellat, St. Petersburg, Professor Henri Leloir, Lille, Dr. Mauritz, Surgeon Brunt, who has given evidence before the Royal Commission on Vaccination, Dr. John Freeland, Government Medical Officer, Antigua, Dr. S. P. Impey, Superintendent, Leper Asylum, Robben Island, Cape Colony; and many others.

If these witnesses had merely expressed a theoretic opinion that, given the right conditions, leprosy could be inoculated into healthy persons by means of vaccination, their names and position would entitle them to respectful attention, but in a considerable number of instances their opinions are supported by particulars of medically-certified invaccinated cases.

Trusting to your love of fairness to publish this letter.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Devonshire Club, St. James's, July 3.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

THE sixth renewal of the eclipse stakes, a Plate of 10,000 sovs.; the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the nominator of the winner 500 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the plate; for foals and yearlings only, to run at three and four years old; three-year-olds to carry 8st. 8lbs.; fourth 9st. 6lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; any winner of a weight-forage or weight-for-sex race value 500 sovs. to carry 4lbs.; of 1,000 sovs. 7lbs. extra; the winner of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris, or any weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value 4,000 sovs. to carry 10lbs. extra. Eclipse Stakes Course (about one mile and a quarter).

The Duke of Westminster's b c Orme by Ormonde—Angelica, 4 years, 9st 6lbs M. Cannon 1
The Baron de Rothschild's ch c Medicis, by Robert the Devil or Florentine—Skotzka, 3 years, 8st 8lbs Loates 2
The Baron de Hirsch's br f La Flecha, by St. Simon—Quiver, 4 years, 9st 3lbs Barrett 3
Col North's b c El Diablo, by Robert the Devil—Tantrum 4 years, 9st 6lbs Chaloner 0
Mr Henry Milner's br c Grand Duke, by Isonomy—Princess Louise Victoria, 3 years, 8st 8lbs Watts 0
Mr Douglas Baird's br f Silene, by St. Simon—Palmflower, 3 years, 8st. 5lbs Webb 0

Six ran. The winner started at two to one against, and just carried off the race by a bare half length amidst the most tremendous excitement.

(Winner trained by G. Dawson at Newmarket.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLATE.

The Prince of Wales' Plate (handicap) of 800 sovs.; winners of any race (selling races excepted), after the publication of the weights, 6 lbs.; of two or any handicap value 200 sovs. 8 lbs.; of two handicaps value 200 sovs., or one of 400 sovs. or any weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value 500 sovs., 12 lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs., out of the Plate; entrance 3 sovs., the only forfeit if declared; 10sovs. in addition if left in, and a further 10sovs. for starters. The straight mile.

Lord Durham's ch c Peter Flower, by Petrarch—Florida, Bradford 1
Lord Rchester's b f Florrie, by Hermit—Reprieve, Barrett 2
Col North's ch f Sifflouse, by Saraband—Assay, M Cannon. 3
Mr Chadilesworth's br or r c Brasmar, by Buchanan—Supremacy 0
Col Montagnes b or br c Soult, by St Simon—Beauharnais. 0
Mr J R Humphrey's b f Vinolia, by Broadknife—Abbess .. 0
Mr J Wallace's br f Cambushinnie, by Hampton—Rudstone 0
Col Heywarth's ch m Sabrina, by Cardinal York—Kogdiva. 0

The winner who started at the remunerative odds of ten to one won without much difficulty by three parts of a length.

(Winner trained by Mr. A. D. Sadler.)—*Asian.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 23.

10 p.m. ..... 80·6

MONDAY, JULY 24.

6 a.m. ..... 79·5
10 a.m. ..... 83·2
2 p.m. ..... 84·5
4 p.m. ..... 83·0

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

WITH all "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of a great State ceremonial, the scene of brilliance and splendour witnessed on the 6th inst. at Buckingham Palace will not soon fade in the memory of these privileged to witness it, and will rank by reason of its grandeur as one of the historic sights of the glorious Victorian era. No words can adequately convey an idea of the enthusiasm of the loyal multitudes who crowded under a sun of tropical heat to greet Her Majesty with shouts of heartfelt affection, and to cheer the charming bride on her way to the old Palace of St. James's. From early morning, actually before six a.m., the great throng commenced to assemble in St. James's Park, the earliest arrivals loitering under the trees or stretching at length on the green sward. Despite the meteorological forebodings, the blue haze hanging above the luxuriant foliage presaged heat and brilliancy, but at that early hour it was what George Herbert would have sung of as a—

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky."

The refreshing breeze was, however, soon breathing morning heat, and by the time the troops commenced to take up position facing Buckingham Palace, the sun poured down upon the densely-packed throng. The Mall was the only shaded spot, and those who found places on the roof of Marlborough House and the broad walls of St. James's Palace, found welcome protection in capacious carriage umbrellas. "The nigger serenader and the other of his race" were permitted to regale the crowd with the music of the plectrum, while sightseers were allowed to find impromptu reserve seats within the railings surrounding the trees of the avenue drive. The old Palace, the pride of George IV. whence the stately processions were to issue in martial cavalcade, presented points of animation. The roof was occupied by an unbroken row of privileged servants, and the *facade* of the Queen's private entrance to the gardens, supported by the fluted Ionic pillars placed on each side of the imposing gateway, gave space for a number of ladies and gentlemen of the household. In the fore-court of the Palace an immense stand had been erected by order of Lord Breadalbane, Lord Steward, and invitations to seats upon it were issued from the Board of Green Cloth. From this point an imposing scene, bright and dazzling in military splendour, presented itself. Drawn up in double rank were the representatives of the various London Volunteer Corps and their varied uniforms blended picturesquely with the rich background of trees in the Green Park, and the undulating turf rising beyond. There were the 1st London Artillary, in their dark blue tunics, 1st London Engineers with their red coats, the 1st Middlesex and the Tower Hamlets Engineers, the green-black uniform of the Post Office Rifles, intermingled with many red-coated companies, and with the scarlet uniforms of the Honourable Artillery Company, who under Captain Bridges Webb, held the place of honour immediately opposite the main gates. Then, when the Life Guards came into line, and the picturesque Lancers on their way to St. James's passed down the serried ranks, the one moving mass of colour, appearing like a stream between the Regulars and the Volunteers in their varied uniforms, presented a picture such as has rarely been witnessed. Ladies in the lightest of summer costumes, and women, many with babes in arms, crushed in the heated throng behind the railings of the Green Park, and when the 1st Life Guards were drawn up before them in close line, a cry of disappointment went up from the fair spectators, speedily, however, changed to a murmur of gratitude when the troopers were ordered to open out in twos. Carriages arrived at and went from the Palace in endless succession, some evoking cheers when the occupants were recognised by an expectant populace, and others passing unnoticed. Officials and police officers hurried hither and thither, giving final directions and issuing the latest orders, while some of the Indian servants gazed on the scene from an upper window, and ladies of the court looked out from the lower row of windows, the small balconies of which were ornamented with palms and ferns. One of Her Majesty's Scotch attendants now appeared to impart some information to those without, and being at once recognised in kilt and cap, a cheer was raised for his special benefit. Lord Methuen and Colonel Trotter rode up and down directing the troops, while Earl Spencer, not to be deprived of his early constitutional, rode hurriedly past at 10-15. By this time the heat was intense, and several of the Volunteers succumbed, being carried pale and fainting within the shadows of the high railings fronting the Palace, although several infirm riders in Bath chairs seemed to withstand the piercing rays of the sun, and ladies did their best to improve matters with newspaper and programme fans. Whenever a Royal carriage passed through the fore court the troops presented arms, and hearty cheers were raised when the Duke of Connaught drove in. Then eight State carriages with closed windows drove into the inner quadrangle and the Horse Guards (Blue), entering by the eastern gate on Constitution-hill, took up a position on the outer square opposite that occupied by the 1st and 2nd Life Guards. Princess Louise, driving from Kensington Palace, was warmly greeted, and a hearty welcome was accorded the Indian Cavalry and the Victoria Horse Artillery, who appeared in the fore court a minute or two later. A roar of applause announced the arrival of the Duke of York. He was wearing naval uniform, and drove into the palace with his two sisters. When the troops in the outer court closed up, the hum of conversation from the waiting crowds suddenly ceased, and all eyes were fixed on the glorious scene presented before the grey front of the Palace. With the exception of a few of the Victorians' horses all the chargers wore black, and the sun descended on their shining flanks, on the white fur saddle-cloths, the glistening breast-plates, the burnished sabres, and the rich but sombre colours of the Indian turbans on the glittering helmets of the Blues with their red, and the Life Guards with their white plumes, dazzling the eye.

As Big Ben boomed out the half-hour the chime sounded across the park, the troopers made ready to start, and the crowds commenced to move restlessly for they were feeling the full force of the sun. Many ladies suffered terribly from the heat, and the ambulance corps did many a timely act of restoration. One aged dame panting under the melting rays was heard to exclaim with more loyal affection than literal accuracy, "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on" while others thought that in such case Princess May should be joyous indeed. It was nearly 20 minutes to 12 before Commissioner Howard drove in advance along Constitution Hill, and a half troop of Horse Guards moved out between the Palace gates, followed by the first carriages of the procession of the Royal family and Royal guests, which were delayed some time while others got into position in the inner court. The first three carriages were drawn by pairs of bays, with drivers in scarlet uniform, and horses having red trappings. They contained the Lady and Gentleman-in-Waiting on the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Gentleman-in-Waiting on the Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Gentleman-in-Waiting on Prince Albert of Belgium; Mdlle. Bluhme, Miss Knollys, the Gentleman-in-Waiting on the King of Denmark, and Prince D. Galetzine: the Countess Bill Brohe, Countess of Macclesfield, M. de Castenskiold, and Vice-Admiral Kremer. The other carriages were drawn by four horses with magenta decorations, and contained (in the fourth) Prince Albert of Belgium, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and General Count von Zappelin, representing His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg; (the fifth): the Duke of Cambridge and his equerry; (the sixth): the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Battenberg, and the Prince Alexander of Battenberg; (the seventh): Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, and Princess Alexandra of Battenberg; (the eight): Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (the latter wearing a white dress fronted with mauve satin), the Princess Victoria and the Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein; (the ninth): the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Margaret, the Princes Victoria, and Prince Arthur of Connaught; (the tenth): the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Victoria Melita, Princess Alexandra, and Princes Beatrice of Edinburgh. In the eleventh carriage sat the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Princess Maud of Wales.

The latter were immediately recognised, and warmly cheered, but those in the twelvth carriage, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a lady and gentleman in attendance, were only known to a few. Cheer after cheer rent the air as the thirteenth carriage passed bearing the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czarewitch, and the Princes of Wales, looking charming in a white silk dress. As each Royal semi-state carriage passed the band of the London Rifle Brigade stationed at the foot of Constitution Hill played the National Anthem, words of command resounded down the lines, and the troops presented arms. Another detachment of Blues trooped out of the Quadrangle and marched off before the Bridegroom's procession, consisting of two carriages. In the first were the Comptrollers to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of York; then came the escort of Life Guards, preceding a carriage surmounted by a crown. In this were seated the Prince of Wales, and His Admiral's uniform, with the Bridegroom on his right and His Royal brother, also in Admiral's uniform, seated opposite. Bowing repeatedly to the enthusiastic plaudits, the Royal occupants were driven slowly up the Hill. By this time all the Horse Guards, who had stood to the left of the main entrance, had left as escorts, and the Life Guards now drew up on the right, awaiting the appearance of the Bride and the Queen. A couple of Life Guards, then a single trooper followed by a full detachment, rode in front of the Bride's procession of Queen's carriages. First came the Gentlemen and Ladies-in-Waiting, and in the second carriage the Duke of Teck with his daughter, looking beatiful in her bridal robes, sat facing the richly-caparisoned pair of bays, and opposite them was Prince Adolphus. Behind the procession rode another half troop of Life Guards, and as the closed carriage passed between the soldiers and civilians, the former saluted and the latter accorded the Bride an enthusiastic ovation, smilingly recognised by repeated bowing.

Just as noon was chimed, another move was made by the remaining Life Guards, who formed into a field officer's escort. Within the inner quadrangle the Coldstream Guards, with the Queen's Colour, and their band were drawn up as a guard of honour, and as Her Majesty stepped into her carriage the National Anthem was played. The first carriage to pass under the portico into the fore-court was drawn by two horses and contained the Lady and Gentleman-in-Waiting on the Duchess of Teck, and Gentleman-in-Waiting on the Grand Duke of Hesse, also the Keeper of the Privy Purse. In the second were the woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Lord-in-Waiting, and the Gold Stick in Waiting. Four tall black Arabian horses dress the third carriage bearing the Acting Mistress of the Robes, Prince Alexander of Teck, Prince Francis of Teck, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The remaining guards in the courtyard received the order to advance the Victorians and the Indians with lances in rest, and pennants fluttering, followed, and then the four cream-coloured horses covered in blue trappings, emerged from the Quadrangle, drawing Her Majesty's coach with Life Guards attendant on each side. The Queen and the Duchess of Teck, who sat opposite each other, were accorded an ovation even more enthusiastic than that which the excited and heated multitudes extended to the Princess of Wales and the Bride. Her Majesty, who looked in perfect health and seemed highly gratified with the reception, wore a white shawl and a white lace veil, which fell over her shoulders. The Duchess was dressed in ivory white satin. Life Guards brought up the rear of the procession, and after the Queen had passed along, the crowds remained to see the return of the cavalcade, while the troopers were permitted an interval for rest and refreshment.

IN ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL.

Comparatively little had been done in the way of decoration in the Chapel Royal, but those to whom the small and generally dingy-looking apartment is well known, were scarcely able to recognise it in its new guise. The old pews on each side had been removed, and in their place benches had been arranged three deep, leaving a broad aisle between. The benches were covered with scarlet cloth. The seats in the galleries were similarly draped, and this drapery was the only relief in colour to the oak panelling in the body of the chapel. But around the altar, where the Royal dais had been erected, decoration, though small in amount, made up a very effective feature. Solely to economise space, and in no spirit of niggardliness, there had been no attempt to rival the floral display which was one of the features of the scene in the chapel on the marriage of the Empress Frederick. A line of variegated blooms along the sill of the large window which fills the whole of the Eastern wall; the graceful columns lined and panelled with York roses, devices in flowers on either side of the Altar, and a few bunches on and behind the Altar, was all that had been attempted. It was simple, but in excellent taste, and relieved the sombreness of a room which is absolutely without architectural merits. But the Holy Table itself was covered with massive gold plate, which made a costly show. Another feature of previous Royal weddings was here missed. There was no massive canopy under which the Queen was to sit, only a simple State chair, which looked like the one her Majesty used at the opening of of the Imperial Institute. A few white enamelled drawing-room chairs were added for the accommodation of other members of the Royal Family, and there was a broad *prie dieu* for the bride and bridegroom in front of the Altar. This completed the whole of the preparations, and before the arrival of the invited guests commenced, there was little to note.

GATHERING OF THE GUESTS.

About 11 o'clock the roll of carriages was distinctly heard, and one by one elegantly costumed ladies and brilliantly uniformed noblemen and others commenced to arrive. One of the first to take his seat was the Maharaja of Kapurthala, in a magnificent costume of velvet, glistening with diamonds, and a massive turban of red and silver. With him was the Thakor Sahib of Gondal, and the Ranee of Gondal, who seemed dressed in cloth of gold. Later on they were joined by another of the Indian Princess, resplendent in a flowing robe and turban of orange colour, revealing a blue silk underdress. By this time the organist commenced to play selections of music; and the scene began to be one of great brilliancy. Lord George Hamilton was among the early arrivals. He was in the dress of an Elder Brother of Trinity House, and was closely followed by Lord Halsbury, Lord Cross, and Sir William Harcourt, in diplomatic uniform. The Marquis of Salisbury looked extremely well. He wore the full dress of the Order of the Garter. It was a collar day, and the display of collars and orders added to the brilliance of the scene. The ladies were handsomely apparelled, bright tints prevailing, and diamonds being worn in great profusion. The Marchioness of Breadalbane wore pale green, with the bodice profusely trimmed with white lace. Next to her was Lady Colville, in pale heliotrope brocade, and purple velvet bodice; Lady Carrington, in pale blue; and near by the Duchess of Leeds, in blue brocade, and a bodice studded with diamonds. The Marchioness of Ripon wore a handsome dress of salmon pink satin, trimmed with lace and ribbons. Lady Shaw-Lefevre looked picturesque in satin brocade of old gold colour, trimmed in light sage green velvet; Lord Herschell wore a black velvet levee dress, with collar; Lady Herschell had a charming dress of rose-pink silk. Sitting immediately in front was the Duke of Buccleuch, who wore the handsome green uniform of the Royal Scottish Archers with collar and decorations; and the Duchess, whose display of diamonds rivalled even that of the Maharajah of Gondal, near whom she sat, wore a handsome dress of dark velvet, with front of ivory satin, embroidered with mingled red and white roses.

By this time the Gentlemen-at-Arms, in their picturesque uniform and carrying their halberds, had taken up their position at the doorway. The Maharajah of Bhownagar had taken a seat near the Maharajah of Gondal. He wore the same dress as at the opening of the Imperial Institute, with even more diamonds and rubies. The Queen's Gallery had filled up, and contained mostly ladies-in-waiting, whose dresses were completely hidden behind the high front of the gallery. The adjoining gallery was devoted to the friends of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and here a few uniforms were to be seen amid a bevy of handsomely dressed ladies.

The late comers were now hurrying in, Mr. Balfour in Windsor uniform, took a seat on one of the front benches next to Mrs. Chamberlain, who was simply dressed in blue silk; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in Windsor uniform sitting on her right. Earl Spencer was gorgeously arrayed in the full dress of the order of the Garter, and the Countess Spencer wore grey silk, trimmed with pink. Near the Earl was Lord Rosebery, in the uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House, with the collar and order of the Garter; and he was conceable for the unusually large size of the white ribbons with which the collar was fastened on the shoulders, and which in his case looked like huge wedding favours. Mr. Speaker was modestly attired in the black court suit he wears in Parliament, and had on his right hand Mr. Goschen in Windsor uniform, and on his left Lady Probyn in black silk and white lace, and Lady de Winton.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

Exactly at 20 minutes to 12 Lord Carrington's entrance into the chapel, walking backwards, signalled the arrivel of Royalty, the organ was stopped, and everyone rose, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife entered—the Duke in scarlet uniform, the Duchess plainly dressed in white, with diamond necklace, and tiara and diamonds on her hair. Almost immediately afterwards the choir boys of the Chapel, wearing the old fashioned long coats of red, trimmed with gold—the uniform they have worn since the time of Henery the Sixth—entered. The choir and clergy followed the latter, arranging themselves in front and at the sides of the Alter, the Archbishop of Canterbury standing in the centre. There was then a pause, during which there was a busy hum of conversation and leisure to gaze around upon the scene. To say that it was one of great brilliance is to inadequately describe the glitter of splendid uniforms, the bright and pleasing tints of the ladies' dresses, and the parade of pomp and circumstance as indicated in the presence of Gentlmen-at-Arms, and quite a little army of uniformed officials. The arrangements were perfect; and though altogether some 200 persons were provided for in the scanty space at disposal, there was no appearance of crowding. At five minutes past twelve Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived, and a preceptable murmur passed through the building. Mrs. Gladstone, dressed in black silk, with a great deal of deep and flowing lace about the bodice and a long lace drapery pendant from the hair, walked quickly to her seat, Mr. Gladstone, walking with less briskness behind with the aid of a stick. He too was dressed, as he always is on State occasions, in the uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House. There were, therefore, three of these much coveted uniforms to be seen—those of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, and Lord George Hamilton. The red cuffs and heavy gold epaulettes, which are its characteristics, as compared with the blue and gold of the Windsor Uniform, were easily recognisable.

ROYAL ARRIVALS.

Half-past twelve had just turned when distant shouting was heard; immediately afterwards a fanfare was sounded outside, and the Royal processions commenced to arrive. Preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, the Queen walked alone to the *haut pas*, looking extremely well, in a black silk dress, trimmed with an unusual amount of white lace wearing the blue ribbon of the Garter, several orders, and diamond ornaments, which included a small crown of diamonds. Immediately in attendance on her was the Grand Duke of Hesse in blue military uniform, the breast covered with orders. Then came in quick succession the other Royal guests, and in a few moments what had shortly before been a broad, open, unoccupied aisle, was filled with a moving throng of Royal personages and Royal representatives from other countries, walking in an informal procession. For a moment there was a comingling of colour and a display of gorgeous raiment which it would be impossible to surpass. The dresses of the Royal ladies—except that of the Princess of Wales, who looked extremely becoming in a plainly-made dress of white silk, with diamonds as her only ornaments—were in vivid hues. The Marchioness of Lorne wore a bright shade of heliotrope, with a splendid tiara of diamonds: the queen of Denmark wore a dress largely composed of white lace, the dress of itself being of an ivory tint. The Duchess of Edinburgh was attired in silk of a salmon pink hue; the Duchess of Connaught in sea green; and the ladies-in-waiting if possible outvied their Royal mistresses in the gay colouring of their dress—violet, blue, green, rose-pink, and the various shades of heliotrope adding to the brilliancy of the display of colour. The display of uniforms was also very gorgeous, including many foreign ones worn by the representatives of other countries. Among them none attracted more attention than the Cesarewitch. When these guests had been shown to their seats another fanfare announced the arrival of the Bridegroom, who, dressed in the uniform of a post-captain of the Navy, with a number of orders on his breast, looked extremely well and in the best of health. The Prince of Wales, in the dress of Lord High Admiral, was on his right, and the Duke of Edinburgh, as an Admiral of the Fleet was on his left. Ushered to the Alter the Duke of York took up his place beside the *prie dieu*, and the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh stood beside him. In a few minutes the bride was ushered in, she advancing up the aisle, holding the hand of her father, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Adolphus of Teck walking beside them. The bride looked charming in her wedding dress and with her attendant bridesmaids made a pleasing picture.

THE SERVICE.

The ordinary marriage service was gone through with some special music. It was conducted entirely by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was of a most impressive character. The scene was one never to be forgotten. In front of and at the side of

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. VICTORIA.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

ADMIRAL MARKHAM'S DESPATCH.

Rear-Admiral Markham's despatch, enclosing reports from Capt. Bourke, Staff-Comm. Hawkins-Smith, Lieut. Heath, and Flag-Lieut. Lord Gillford, was delivered at the Admiralty at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, and was published in extenso in all the morning papers of Monday. The official reports confirmed—at all events to a very great extent—the rumour that the collision was due to the instructions issued by Admiral Tryon and maintained by him when his attention had been directed to them on the ground of their dangerous character. Rear-Admiral Markham states that when the two lines of ships were only six cables apart, Admiral Sir G. Tryon gave a signal to turn. As he considered the evolution could not be executed as directed, he signalled to know if it was correct, and Admiral Tryon inquired why he was waiting. The order was obeyed, and when the collision appeared inevitable Admiral Markham directed the Camperdown's engines to go full speed astern; but before the speed was materially reduced she crashed into the Victoria. Captain Bourke, of the Victorra, in his report says that Admiral Tryon in his cabin decided first that the distance between the lines of the ships should be six cables, and afterwards eight cables; but that he afterwards decided that it should be six cables. After the ships had started Captain Bourke reported that they would be too close, and asked permission to reverse the port screw. This was done, and just before the collision both engines were going full speed astern. The stem of the Camperdown struck the Victoria on her starboard bow about twenty feet before the turret, the ships being inclined towards each other at an angle of about eighty degrees. Sir George Tryon, who, it appears, had been on the sick list for some days, and had only resumed active duty on the morning of the catastrophe, made a signal to negative preparations on the other ships of the squadron to send boats to the rescue. For the rest, the one redeeming and consolatory feature in this appalling tragedy was the superb discipline maintained to the very last by the crew of the Victoria, and the noble and, in many cases, self-sacrificing efforts made by officers and crew alike to help each other and to mitigate, and, if it might be, to avert the horrors of that awful scene. Staff-Commander Hawkins-Smith was on top of the chart house up to the last with Admiral Tryon. They were washed off together, but the admiral was never seen by his companion again. The combined efforts of the squadron resulted in the saving of twenty-nine officers and about 262 men, while the number of those lost is stated to be twenty-two officers and about 336 men. Lists of the officers drowned and a nominal list of the men rescued have been forwarded. In naval circles there is a marked disposition to suspend judgment pending the evidence which is to be given before the Court-martial, and which alone, it is maintained, can clear up various matters which are even now obscure. Capt. Lord Charles Beresford in particular earnestly protests against any opinion being formed as to the causes of the disaster, and against any attempt to apportion blame or responsibility upon particular officers on the strength of statements made by survivors. Only a searching Court-martial can, in his opinion, elucidate the proper facts and make possible a just judgment upon them.

REAR-ADMIRAL MARKHAM'S REPORT.

Camperdown, at Tripoli, June 22, 1893.
Four Enclosures.

SIR,—It is with the most profound regret that I have to report, for the information of their lordships, the total loss of her Majesty's ship Victoria, involving the irreparable loss of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Tryon, K.C.B., together with 22 officers and 336 men, under the following circumstances:—

(1) The squadron, consisting of the ships named in the margin [Victoria, Camperdown, Nile, Dreadnought, Inflexible, Collingwood, Phaeton, Edinburgh, Sans Pareil, Edgar, Amphion, Fearless, Barham], left Beyrout at ten o'clock this forenoon for Tripoli.

(2) Shortly after leaving, the squadron was formed in single column line abreast and proceeded at a speed of about eight knots. When within about five miles of the anchorage off Tripoli the signal was made at 2-20 p.m. to form columns of divisions in line ahead, disposed abeam to port, columns to be six cables apart. We proceeded in this formation until about 3-28 p.m., when the following signal was made from the Victoria:—

2 Flag
2 Pendant
Compass pendant
16

2 Flag
1 Pendant
16
Compass pendant

As the columns were only six cables apart, and therefore not, in my opinion, within manœuvring distance to execute such an evolution as ordered by the signal in question, I directed my flag-lieutenant to keep the signal, which we were repeating, at the dip, as an indication that it was not understood. I then directed him to make a signal to the Commander-in-Chief to the following effect, by semaphore:—"Am I to understand that it is your wish for the columns to turn as indicated by signal now flying?"—but, before my order could be carried out, the Commander-in-Chief semaphored to me to know "What I was waiting for." It then struck me that he wished me to turn 16 points as indicated by his signal, and that it was his intention to circle round the Second Division, leaving them on his port hand.

Having the fullest confidence in the great ability of the Commander-in-Chief to manœuvre the squadron without even the risk of a collision, I ordered the signal to be hoisted as an indication that it was understood.

On the signal being hauled down the helm of the Camperdown was put hard-a-port at the same time that the helm of the Victoria was starboarded.

I watched very carefully the helm indicating signals of the Victoria as the two ships turned towards each other, and, seeing that the helm of the Victoria was still kept hard-a starboard, I directed the captain of the Camperdown to go full speed astern with his starboard screw in order to decrease our circle of turning. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, I then gave orders to go full speed astern with both engines, but before the speed of the ship had been materially checked the stem of the Camperdown struck the Victoria on her starboard bow, about 20ft. before the turret, and crushed into the ship almost to her centre line, the fore and aft lines of the ships at the time of collision being inclined towards each other at an angle of about 80deg.

(3) It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown was able, although going full speed astern with both engines, to get clear of the Victoria.

(4) The watertight doors of the Camperdown were closed by my orders before the collision occurred.

(5) Seeing the critical condition of the Victoria, which appeared to be settling down by the head, boats were immediately prepared and boom boats got ready to be hoisted out, when the "open pendant" was hoisted in the Victoria, and the signal made "negative send boats."

(6) In a very few minutes after, she heeled over to starboard and, turning bottom upwards, disappeared.

(7) The time that elapsed between the occurrence of the collision and her disappearance was only about 13 minutes.

(8) Shortly before she turned over, men were seen to be jumping overboard. On observing this I immediately ordered the signal to be made to send all boats to the rescue, and directed the Barham and Fearless to close in at once to save life, steaming up at the same time in the Camperdown to the succour of the officers and men who were struggling in the water.

(9) The combined efforts of the squadron resulted in the saving of 29 officers and about 262 men, but I regret to say that no less than 22 officers and about 336 men (the majority of whom were in all probability below at the time) were lost.

(10) The sea was smooth, with a light breeze, at the time of the accident.

(11) The injuries to the Camperdown are of a serious nature, but I hope, with the assistance of the artificers of the squadron, they may be temporarily repaired, so that she may be sent to Malta to be docked.

The injuries, so far as can be at present ascertained, are as follows:—

1. A jagged hole in the port bow, extending from the stem to an extreme distance of 10ft. abaft, and from 12ft. to 18ft. below the upper deck, the lower edge being just above the armoured deck. It is irregular in shape, and the extreme dimensions are 6ft. by 10ft.

2. The stem is broken above the ram, and the upper part turned to port, separating the stem piece and the plating on the starboard side for a depth of 10ft. Vertically, commencing at the water line, and attaining a width of 11in. about 5ft. below, then tapering away to nothing about 10ft. below the water line.

The following compartments are full:—Carpenter's store-room, paint-room, fore ballast chamber, boatswain's store-room, sub-marine mining-room, tank-room, captain engine flat, and also the patent fuel space on the port side of the chain lockers.

(12) I regret to say that the whole of the ship's books of the Victoria appear to have been lost; in fact, there is nothing of importance which has been recovered so far.

(13) For some hours after the sinking of the Victoria the water remained in an agitated condition over the wreck. The screws were revolving as she sank.

(14) I remained in the vicinity of the catastrophe with the squadron until 5-30 p.m., when as the Camperdown was making water, I deemed it advisable to anchor the ships off Tripoli. The Amphion, Barham and Fearless remained behind until after dark, but did not recover anything of importance. The Fearless will weigh at daylight to-morrow and search at and around the scene of the disaster.

(15) I forwad herewith a report from Captain the Honourable M. A. Bourke, of her Majesty's ship Victoria, on the occurrence, and enclosing statements made by Lord Gillford (flag-lieutenant), the Staff Commander, and Lieutenant H. L. Heath. [No. 1.]

(16) I also enclose a list of officers drowned, and a nominal list of men rescued. [Nos. 2 and 3.]

(17) I cannot express to their lordships the deep grief and sorrow that is felt in consequence of this lamentable catastrophe by myself and the captains, the officers and men of the Mediterranean Squadron, a sorrow that is very materially enhanced by the great and irreparable loss that the Navy and the nation has sustained in the death of our beloved Commander-in-Chief Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., whose kindness of heart, no less than his signal ability in that profession in which he was such a distinguished ornament, had endeared him to all who served under his command.—I have, &c., A. Markham, Rear-Admiral.

P. S.—June 24th, 1893.

(1) The length of time required to make the Camperdown sufficiently seaworthy for passage to Malta cannot yet be definitely stated, but I am in hopes it may be accomplished in a few days. The following compartments have been pumped out, and are now dry:—Fore ballast chamber, boatswain's store-room, submarine mining-room, tank-room, capstan engine flat, patent fuel space. I hope to be able to make the ship watertight, or nearly so, in a few days. (2) Although I have had ships searching each day since the catastrophe, the only bodies recovered up to the present are those of Fleet Paymaster Rickcord; James Vittles, ship's steward; Spiro Portelli, captain's cook; Joseph Fierce, interpreter; Sergt. A. E. Morgan, R.M.L.I, (Portmouth); Charles Tomkins, A.B., which have been interred in the Christian Cemetery at Tripoli. (3) The Turkish authorities have been communicated with relative to any bodies that might be washed ashore, and they have rendered every assistance in their power.—A. Markham, Rear-Admiral.

CAPTAIN BOURKE'S STATEMENT.

Captain the Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, of the Victoria, in his report to Rear-Admiral Makham, says:—Shortly after 2 p.m. the Commander-in-Chief told me he wished to see me and Staff-Commander Howkins-Smith with the charts. At about 2-10 we went down into his cabin. The course we were then steering and shown on the chart was N. E. by N., being in single line of bearing W. by N. from flagship. The Commander-in-Chief then said that he should from the fleet in two divisions disposed to port, columns six cables apart, and when sufficiently near the line of bearing—namely the Tower of the Lions, S. by E., which was the line we were going to turn up and anchor upon, he would invert the lines by turning the columns inwards sixteen points, so that on reaching the line of bearing for turning up for anchoring the fleet should alter course together eight points to port, bringing the fleet in columns of divisions line abreast to port, columns disposed astern steering S. by E., and anchoring on these bearings when Tares Island bore W. by S. The Staff-Commander then suggested that eight cables would be a better distance to form up in two divisions than six cables, and the Admiral said, "Yes, it should be eight cables."

The Staff-Commander then went on deck, and at about 2-15 or 2-20 the signal was made for the fleet to form column of divisions in line ahead, columns disposed abeam to port, columns to be six cables apart. The Staff-Commander then sent down by the Flag Lieutenant to the Admiral to say that six cables were flying, and he had said eight cables. I was then in the Admiral's cabin, who said it was to remain at six cables. I then went on deck. Just before 2-45 the Staff-Commander sent me the paper with the new course viz. E. by N. This I took down to the Admiral who told me to make it, and the fleet steered at 2-45 E. by N. On this course the flagship passed two and a half miles north of Ramkine Light-house.

At 3-23 the Lions' Tower bore S. by E. At this time the Admiral came forward to the fore bridge and on to the top of the chart-house, where I was with the Staff-Commander. At 3-25 it was reported to him that it was then to hoist the turning signal, and again at 3-27, when he ordered the signal to be hoisted for the first division to alter course sixteen points to port and the second division to alter course sixteen points to starboard, leaders together, the rest in succession. The flagship's helm was put hard a starboard (extreme helm), and I directed Mr. Lanyon, midshipman, to observe closely the distance of the Camperdown. I reported to the Commander-in-Chief that we should be too close, and asked permission to reverse the port screw. This was done, and just before the collision both engines were going full speed astern.

The ship had turned twelve or thirteen points when the Camperdown struck the Victoria on the starboard bow, about 10ft. abaft the anchor. From information given by Chief Petty Officer May, who was in his mess right forward, he saw the Camperdown's bow come right through into the ship as far as the chain lockers and burst in the bulkhead between the fore mess deck and the stokers' mess deck. When the collision was inevitable the orders were given to close the watertight doors. This was done, and preparations made for collision mat, but nothing could be done with the mat, as the bow settled down steadily. At this point I left the deck, by the Commander-in Chief's order, to see if all the doors were closed and up to what bulkhead the ship had filled. I went in the starboard flats and saw the doors closed, and also that the scuttles had been shut. I called round and asked if everything was tight, and I was answered "Yes," but by whom I could not say. I then heard an order for every one to go on deck, and the men in the flat where I was the starboard side, all went up. I then got up on the mess deck and aft and down into the starboard engine-room. The engines were being worked, and I heard the gongs of the telegraphs. I spoke to Mr. Deadman, engineer, who was there, who told me there was no water in the engine-room. He told me all his doors were closed, and then I asked for the fleet engineer; he told me he did not know where he was. I then ran along the main passage to see if those doors were properly closed, and met the fleet engineer coming aft, who said that all was tight (as far as he could make out) abaft the foremost boiler-room. I then went on deck to report to the Commander-in Chief, and got on the afterbridge, where all were at their stations to get out boats. The ship's company in great numbers were on the port side of the upper deck. I then went along the port fore and aft bridge to make my report to the Admiral, the ship having a heavy list to starboard. Just as I reached the cutter's foremost davit, the port side, the ship gave a great lurch to starboard, and I clutched at a rail, and then found myself sucked down, but came up to the surface again amongst the wreckage. I with many others was picked up by the Nile's boats. The conduct and steadiness of all in their stations was beyond praise, and there was no panic of any sort or description. I attach the statement of Flag-Lieut. the Lord Gillford and Staff-Commander Hawkins-Smith and Lieut. Heath.

NARROW ESCAPE OF STAFF-COMMANDER HAWKINS-SMITH.

Staff-Commdr, Hawkins-Smith, in his report of the occurrence after the Captain had left the bridge, says:—

The Captain left the top of the Chart-house immediately after the collision by the Commander-in-Chief's order to look after the watertight doors. The ship was headed in for the land to get into shoal water at a speed of seven knots, or thirty-eight revolutions, the helm being hard a starboard. On my giving the order to right the helm, the wheel could not be moved. She gradually filled by the bow and listed over to starboard. The Commander in Chief and myself were on top of the chart-house at the last, and were washed off by the water comming up there. I was taken down by, I think, the small masts and again at the ship settled down. When I came up I found some loose oars close by with which I supported myself until picked up by the Dreadnought's whaler. My watch stopped at 3h. 44min. 30sec., that being the time the ship sank. After finding myself in the water I never saw the Admiral again.

LIEUTENANT HEATH'S NARRATIVE.

Lieut. Heath, who was doing duty as executive officer, Commdr. Jellicoe being sick, and Lieut. Inglefield being in hospital, says:—

I was on the chart-house when the signal was hauled down, and heard the order given, "Hard-a-starboard." I saw the ship swinging to port. I went off the chart-house on to the forebridge, and heard the order given full speed astern port engine, and, seeing a collision imminent, gave orders, "Close watertight doors" and "Out collision mat." I saw many men running down to their stations, and then went down on to the upper deck to see the men into their stations, and ordered the "G.'s" to be sounded on the bugle. It was while I was on the upper deck that the collision took place. I then went on to the forecastle to try and place the mat, which I could not do at all, as the ship settled down by the bows and heeled to starboard. I then tried to get down the starbaord forecastle hatchway to see if the doors were properly closed, but I was driven back by the water. From here I went over all the afterbridge with a view to hoisting the boats out. The captain ordered me to fall in the men on the port side of the upper deck. This was piped, and almost immediately after the ship lurched heavily to starboard, and turned over.

THE ADMIRAL'S ORDERS.

Flag Lieut. Lord Gillford, in his report says:—

At about 2 p.m. a signal was made to increase speed to forty-eight revolutions, or about 8·8knots. At about 2-15 the Admiral ordered me to make a signal to form "Col-umns of division in line ahead, columns disposed abeam to port," and immediately afterwards to make 'Columns to be six cables apart.' The first signal was made, answered, and hauled down. The second signal (i.e., columns to be six cables apart) was then hoisted, and whilst still flying the Staff Commander came aft to me and said, 'The Admiral intended that the columns should be eight cables apart.' I thereupon went below and informed the Admiral of what the Staff Commander had said. He (the Admiral) replied that he wished the columns to be left at six cables apart. I went on deck, hauld the signal down, as it was answered, and sent to inform the Staff Commander that the Admiral wished the columns to remain at six cables apart. About 2-45 p.m. the course was altered to E. by N. in succession, preserving the order of the fleet; the first division reducing and the second division increasing speed of engines to carry the revolution out.

About 3-15 p.m. the Admiral came on deck, and after a few minutes on the after bridge went forward on to the top of the fore chart-house. At about 3-25 I hoisted the following signals by the Admiral's order, viz:—

2 flag, 2 pendant, compass pendant, 1 flag, 6 flag } and { 2 flag, 1 pendant, 1 flag, 6 flag, compass pendent

or

Second division alter course in succession 16 points to starboard, preserving the order of the Fleet. } and { First division alter course 16 points to port, preserving the order of the Fleet.

Whilst the above were flying the Admiral ordered the following to be got ready, viz:—

E flag, C flag, 2 flag } and { Blue pendant at the masthead.

or

Columns to be two cables apart } and { All ships will turn together with their guides as the guide of the Fleet turns.

The last ship to answer the above signals as far as I could see was the Camperdown. At about 3-30, as soon as she had answered, the signal was hauled down by order of the Admiral. Thereupon the Victoria put her helm hard to starboard, and the Camperdown hard to port. I ordered three midshipmen to watch the speed and helm signals of the Camperdown, Edinburgh, and Nile. No alteration was, however, reported to me other than the Camperdown's helm being put hard over on the signal being hauled down. A collision appearing likely with the Camperdown, the port engines were reversed, and almost immediately afterwards the starboard engines also. "Close watertight doors" was piped just before the collision occurred. The Camperdown struck the Victoria just above the starboard anchor bed. The Victoria immediately heeled slightly over to starboard. I reported to the Admiral that the Dreadnought was lowering some boats. He thereupon made a general signal, "Annul sending boats." Immediately afterwards he made a general signal to "open" (nine pendants). On the Camperdown disengaging from the Victoria she (the Victoria) retained a list to starboard, and had settled down slightly by the bows. An attempt was made to place the collision mat, but the water rising quickly over the forecastle, it was abandoned. The Captain, by the Admiral's order, then went below to see the watertight doors, &c., closed. The Admiral remained on deck. He asked the Staff-Commander what water we were in; he replied, "Deep water, seventy or eighty fathoms." The helm was then put hard to starboard, and both engines to half-speed ahead (thirty-eight revolutions). The ship gathered headway and swung slowly to port. A minute afterwards the steering gear broke down, the quartermaster reporting being unable to move the wheel. During this time the ship was gradually heeling more and more over to starboard, and the water was rising rapidly over the forecastle. The Admiral ordered me to go down and ask the Captain if the ship was making any water aft. On gaining the port side of the upper deck I found a number of men attempting to climb up over the nettings. Immediately afterwards I lost my footing on the ship giving a rapid lurch to starboard. I clambered along the deck to the port foremost six-pounder gun, where the rising water washed me away. The time from the actual collision to when she turned over and swamped was, I should say, eight to ten minutes. When I came to the surface I was roughly midway between the Nile and the Victoria, whose screw revolving in the air I just caught sight of as she sank bows first.

Commander Jellicoe, who was in his cabin sick with fever when the disaster happened, owes his life to Midshipman West. The greatest devotion was shown in the endeavours to save the sick, all of whom, it is believed, were brought upon deck.

Besides £12,000 public money, the "Times" Malta correspondent says, the Victoria had on board the subscriptions of the fleet for a present to Princess May. At the request of the Duke of York and Princess May surpluses which one or two of the Royal wedding present committees have in hand are to be added to the Mansion House Fund, which now amounts to over £30,000. Collecting-boxes in aid of the fund will be placed in the galleries of the Imperial Institute, where the wedding presents are to be exhibited. Subscription lists in behalf of the relatives of the men who were lost have been opened at Liverpool, Plymouth, and other places.

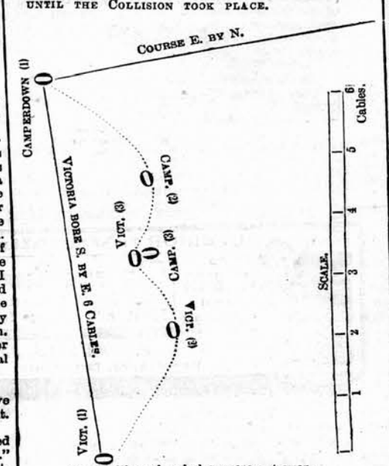
Earl Spencer announced in the House of Lords on June 30 that Sir J. Pender had written to him on behalf of the Eastern Telegraph Company, volunteering to forward free to this country brief telegrams from the survivors of the Victoria. The announcement was received with cheers.

The mail from Brindisi brought many letters from survivors of the Victoria and others who witnessed the sinking of that vessel, and some of these contain thrilling accounts of personal adventure and other interesting matter bearing on the disaster. One correspondent states that as the Victoria turched up went her last signal, "Send boats to rescue."

H. M. S. Camperdown arrived at Malta on July 5.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has saild for Malta to take over the command of the Mediterranean Fleet. He has full instructions from the Admiralty in regard to the court-martial on the loss of the Victoria. He will have as officers with him Admiral Tracey, in charge of Malta, and three captains from that station, who were not witnesses nor in any way implicated in the disaster. Captain Bourke will, of course, be the first defendant, and it is believed that after the first inquiry the Court will order Admiral Markham and the captain of the Camperdown and the leading surviving officers of both ships to be put on their trial.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ASSUMED POSITION OF SHIPS FROM THE TIME THE HELMS WERE PUT OVER UNTIL THE COLLISION TOOK PLACE.



(1) Position when helms were put over.
(2) When ships had turned 8 points.
(3) When collision took place.

(Signed) FRANCIS T. BARE, Lieut. (N.).

Approved,

(Signed) C. JOHNSTONE, Captain.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

In the House of Lords on Monday, July 3, the Duke of Argyll, in rising to move for copy of a letter from Sir T. T. Pears to the Under Secretary for War, dated August 9, 1872, said the Secretary of State for India had recently received a deputation upon a matter of great importance to India, the home charges against the Indian Government. The Secretary of State for India represented the isolation in which the Government of India was placed. The old East India Company had raised a force of about 16,000 men, made up of nine regiments of infantry and 7,000 cavalry, at a cost of about £26 per man. The new cost was £63 per man for infantry and £136 for cavalry. In consequence of this enormous charge the Government of India determined to send a remonstrance to the War Office and the Treasury. The letter to the War Office was dated September 8, 1871, but no answer was received till April 24, 1872. That answer, couched in most aggressive terms, took no notice of part of the letter of September 8, 1871; it announced that no abatement would be given, and that India would be liable to pay, in proportion to the troops she used, for the expense of organisation. The reserved demands made by the Imperial Government upon India included the cost of the military staff at head-quarters, the regimental staff of corps, the full cost of relieving corps, the full cost of educational establishment, the cost of experiments in arms and ammunition, the cost of rewards to inventors, and the cost of "professional" officers in education. This meant that India was called upon to pay a tribute to this country. It had been contended that the Imperial Army was in reality the army of reserve of India. It had done so in 1846 in the case of the Sutlej Campaign, in 1849 in the case of the Punjaub Campaign, and in 1857-58 in the case of the Indian Mutiny. On the other hand, native Indian regiments had been employed abroad in the Imperial Armies, in 1801 in the expedition to Egypt, in 1810-11 in the expedition to the Mauritius, in 1842 in the China War, in 1855 in the Crimean War, in 1856-7 in the Persian Expedition, in 1859 in the China War, in 1860-1 in the New Zealand Wars, in 1867 in the Abyssinian War, and in 1881 in the Egyptian War. Indian forces employed in the Imperial service were paid out of Indian revenue, but English forces employed in India were saddled on India from the day the order for their embarkation was issued. In his view these charges were illegally exacted from India. It was no exaggeration to say that our government of India was such a government as the world had never seen before. The Roman Empire in its greatest extent was not so wonderful. We governed millions of men of opposite races and religions, sometimes fanatically opposed to each other, and governed them more quietly, calmly, and peacefully than we could govern Ireland. But it would have the worst possible effect if there were any suspicion in India that, for the purposes of party government, the people of India were being charged with expenses which ought really to be defrayed by the home Government.

Lord Northbrook said the Indian Government paid for the training of all the young soldiers who had served their time in India. Lord Cardwell had admitted before a House of Commons committee that India paid more than she ought to pay in respect of these charges for the Army, and permanent officials of the Treasury had made the same admission; but nothing whatever had been done, and it was hopeless to expect that the matter would be taken up by the other House. Secretaries of State, Viceroys, and Commanders-in-Chief in India were all unanimous on the question; and how could a Viceroy resist an address from the Indian Legislature to the Crown praying that the question should be looked into? He would suggest that this was a case where the constitutional rights of the India Council might be exercised to the public advantage. The India Council had certain rights with respect to the expenditure of money; and if the Secretary for India was unable to effect an arrangement, and were he to have the honour of a seat on the Council, it would be a matter of grave consideration whether he should not decline to be a party to expend the revenues of India upon the full charges now made by the War Office. He should indicate that those charges had been admitted to be too high in some cases, and he should decline in respect of putting on India the results of the abolition of purchase in this country to pay some portion of the non-effective charge until he knew how much of that charge was directly to be attributed to the compensation for the abolition of the purchase. As to the effective charge, however, he should admit that some reasonable sum might fairly be charged. He concluded by moving the presentation of "a humble address to her Majesty for copies of financial letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 406, of Sept. 23, 1874; and of military letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 63, of March 10, 1876."

Lord Kimberley said he did not differ largely from the views which his noble friends had expressed, but in putting the case in favour of India, they seem to him to go too far. The real point to consider was to what extent India was interested in these particular wars. His own feeling was that in some of them India had practically no interest; but while admitting that, he cited the case of Egypt, as one wherein India had some interest. Indeed, the special interest of this country in Egypt, and the steps taken there, were largely influenced by our position in India; and it was only fair and equitable that in those cases where she was interested India should be called upon to bear a proportion of the charge. The question had been raised as to how far the British Army was a Reserve for India. In speaking upon that subject the other night he had in his mind the **Reserves** now existing in England, which were the result of the short service system. The Reserves amounted to a considerable force and there could not be a doubt that as a Reserve the force was most valuable to India. When he had the honour of holding office last time but one there was what was called the Russian scare. Large preparations were made for the purpose of taking steps to defend India, and in this country a portion of the Reserves were called out to be sent there. The Reserves obeyed the call in the most satisfactory manner, and if war should have unhappily broken out the Government would have despatched 25,000 of these men to India, where they would have arrived at the most critical moment, and would have supplied India with a most valuable reinforcement. It appeared to be thought also that he could compel his colleagues in the Cabinet to adopt his views on this subject. But when the noble marquis (Salisbury) was Secretary of State he was exactly in the same position in relation to the Treasury of that day, and was not more successful in pressing demands than he had been. The same remark applied to the noble duke (Argyll); and therefore he did not think that he could fairly be expected to exercise more influence than those noble lords had exercised. He could only press this question in the most convenient way. It was possible that this matter might be made the subject of a large and extensive inquiry, but the opinion of the distinguished and able men who rendered him valuable assistance at the India Office was that those inquiries had generally resulted in an addition to the burdens, and they looked upon them with considerable jealousy. It was exceedingly difficult to draw a line with perfect fairness in this matter. It was of enormous importance that all these matters should receive careful consideration. The administration of India was an extraordinary success, and it was an immense glory to the people of this country that such an Empire had been created and maintained. If it was to be maintained they must give reasonable care to the great questions affecting its welfare, and such questions were as important as any that could come under the attention of the Government or the Parliament.

Lord Roberts, who was warmly cheered, on rising to make his maiden speech, said: I did not intend to interfere, and I am sorry to say I was not aware that this question was going to be discussed; but as it is one on which I feel deeply interested, I did not like to pass it by altogether in silence. I venture to say my lords, that I entirely agree in what the noble duke has said, and I also agree with the noble earl on my left. I trust the matter will be gone into most thoroughly, and, if possible, settled, before the time comes for the preparation of the next Budget; for I feel certain that this matter is one which will not be passed over in India, but will be, no doubt, brought forward for discussion in the various departments of the Viceroy.

The motions were agreed to.

NAVIGATION OF THE KARUN.

Viscount Sidmouth asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether information had been received at the Foreign Office respecting any works in progress or in contemplation by British or native enterprise for the opening up of the navigation of the Karun River from the Persian Gulf. He was anxious that the trade of those parts should be in the hands of the British people and should not fall into the hands of a foreign Power.—The Marquis of Lothian said his impression was that the whole commerce of the Karun River was opened up by British merchants of the name of Lynch, but the Persian companies had done much to hinder British enterprise.—Lord Rosebery said it was correct that a tramway was being constructed to form a connection between the upper and lower parts of the Karun. Meanwhile the traffic was being carried by Arabs and donkeys. With regard to the traffic above Ahwaz, Messrs. Lynch were endeavouring to come to some arrangement with the Persian Government to obtain proper storage accommodation for their goods. He might assure the House that he attached great importance to the protection of British commerce, and if the interest of the Empire were in any vital degree at stake he would know how to act. He did not, however, think that anyone would imagine that to be the case in the present instance. He was quite alive to the importance of the present undertaking, but he did not offer any opposition to it. It would be a dog-in-the-manger policy to oppose the development of an ancient State simply because that development was not carried out by ourselves.—Viscount Sidmouth wished to know whether the Persian Government had absolutely prohibited any foreign vessel on the Karun River.—Lord Rosebery did not think there was an absolute prohibition, but he was of opinion that there was a tendency on the part of the Persian Government to monopolise the traffic on the Upper Karun.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN CEYLON.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 30, in answer to Sir F. Seager Hunt, Mr. Buxton said: Her Majesty's late Government having effected a most material reform in the taxation of the island of Ceylon by the abolition of the paddy tax, the Secretary of State does not feel in a position at present to entertain any further proposals for dealing with particular heads of taxation; but it may be added that the revenue is coming in more satisfactorily than before the reforms effected by Lord Knutsford, and that the island is in a flourishing condition.

THE USE OF LYMPH VARIOLOUS IN INDIA.

On Monday, July 3, in answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. G. Russell said: Surg.-Major King was censured and transferred from civil to military duty for having used, without authority from the Government of India, a form of lymph not sanctioned by the Government for use among the native population. The Secretary of State has not seen the manual for vaccination, said in the question to be used by the pupils in the Madras Vaccination Department, and is not aware that the use of lymph variolous is recommended in it. He is aware that the lymph has been used in this country, but the Government having decided that a particular form of lymph should be used, Surg.-Major King was transferred for having used without permission another form of lymph.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

On the same day Mr. Labouchere asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether Abdul Huk, whose acts in regard to the Deccan Mining Company were examined into and reported upon by a committee of the House of Commons in the last Parliament, had received a deed affirming that his honour and good faith had been fully established, and that this deed had received the approval of the Government of India; and whether the Secretary of State for India had sanctioned this affirmation, after reading the evidence submitted to the committee and its report in regard to the transactions of Abdul Huk in respect to the Deccan Mining Company.—Mr. G. W. E. Russell replied that the Government had heard nothing whatever about the matter, but he would at once make inquiry and inform his hon. friend of the result.

ALLEGED IRREGULAR SALE OF MILITARY CLOTH.

Mr. A. C. Morton asked the Secretary of State for War what steps had been taken by the military authorities with respect to the information given to the Army Clothing Department that cloth belonging to her Majesty's Government had been sold to a firm or firms in the City by master tailors in the Army, named Couper, attached to the depot at Canterbury, and Stone, attached to a regiment at Lucknow; whether any, and, if any, what steps had been taken by the military authorities as regards Couper and Stone in connection with such transactions; whether the Secretary of State was aware that a traffic in Army cloth had been carried on between private firms and master tailors, acting in collusion with quartermaster-sergeants or otherwise; and whether he would cause any inquiry to be made with the view of stopping such practices.—Mr. Campbell Bannerman: The circumstances attending the sale of Government cloth by Couper, the civilian doing duty as master tailor at the cavalry depot, have been thoroughly investigated with the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department. Acting on the advice of counsel, I have refrained from instituting legal proceedings in the matter, but Couper's connection with the cavalry depot has been terminated, and a military sergeant master tailor appointed. The old system of supplying clothing in material to be made up at the headquarters of the regiment by a civilian master tailor has been abandoned in the service (except in the Household Cavalry), but the change had to be introduced gradually, and the Canterbury depot was the last example of it; and it had been decided that the new system of supplying made-up clothing direct from the Clothing Department should take effect at Canterbury on the 1st of this month. Under this new system no irregularity such as had occurred can take place. We have no special knowledge of the other case referred to, the clothing arrangements of regiments in India being controlled by the Government of India.

CAN INDIA KEEP A GOLD RESERVE?

THE Indian Government (says the "Spectator," discussing last week's Indian silver decree) had to face a deficit which it was almost certain would increase rapidly. It was, at the same time, next to impossible to lessen expenditure materially, except by injurious measures, such as the suspension of public works of all kinds, or the abandonment of the effort to educate the people, or such a radical reduction in salaries as would reintroduce the danger of corruptions now practically extinct. The military expenditure could not be reduced while the great war was still pending, and while one man might, in caprice or from conviction, turn the immensely increased force of the Russian armies towards a grand scheme of Asiatic conquest. The alternatives, therefore, were increased taxation, or a reform currency; and, though we cannot admit that increased taxation is impossible, since the two luxuries of the country—tobacco and the betel-nut—remain untaxed, still any increase of taxation in India by other than Customs duties must always be a dangerous experiment, only justifiable when the Sovereignty itself is endangered by insolvency. There remained, therefore, the reform of the currency, and this could be effected only in one way, by the prodigious revolution involved in introducing a gold standard, and reducing the rupee to the position of a token-coin. To make a gold standard of any use, and to justify the reduction of the silver rupee into token-currency, the Government of India must (continues the "Spectator") obtain and keep a reserve of gold. Nothing prevents their making all Customs duties payable in gold only, as so many States now do, and demanding gold in payment for opium and salt, and allowing a discount on land revenue for voluntary payments in gold. But then, can they keep it as a reserve against both silver and paper, and above all can they keep it in circulation? That is to say, it being known absolutely that the gold is in India (£150,000,000 of it at least, without counting the produce of any mine), can the Indian Government prevail against the desire of the people to hoard their accumulations in the least perishable, most saleable, and most portable of all forms of wealth? It is quite certain that many Native States, especially Travancore, do keep gold in circulation, and do pay it out for certain purposes, and that at this moment it is quite possible here in London to buy thousands of native gold mohurs at a price. It is also quite certain that concealment is not the sole object of the hoarding of gold, for it is turned into ornaments to an enormous extent. It is, therefore, at least possible that, if the Government sells rupees and banknotes for gold, and takes gold for certain duties, it may collect enough in India itself to act as a reserve, and gradually emit enough to establish a currency for large transactions. The Indians know one thing about us accurately, and that is that we shall not break pecuniary faith, or cheat them out of any rupee that we promised to pay for paper. It is, we repeat, possible that the Government may succeed; and intermediately, we do not see why there should be any violent convulsion. Certainly the Indian money-dealers expect none. It is a terribly big change to have made; but the danger of an operation is not always measurable by its bigness, but it may succeed. If it does, the advantage will be worth all the risk. There will be many complicated questions, both of taxation and salaries, still to adjust: but with a gold standard actually and not nominally existing, they will be only questions of amount.

There is one more grave danger in the way of success which (the "Spectator" thinks) we are bound to mention, though we can give no opinion as to its reality. The whole experiment may fail through the Indian trader choosing to take silver in bars rather than not have the metal to which he is accustomed, or rather than pay the seignorage practically levied by the Mint. There is no true reason why he should do this; but the Chinese trader in the interior does it, and the Indian may choose to do it too. In that case, the Government will not get its gold, or the gold will disappear, as at present, from circulation, and the great effort will prove altogether abortive. We cannot ourselves believe, in the face of the falling market for silver, in the probability of such a result; but it is possible, and the man who, on a currency question, places a limit on Asiatic whims, knows nothing about the facts. A Chinaman will take a pillar-dollar above its value rather than accept any other; and if asked for a reason, would simply reply that he always had done it, and always would. The writer's conviction is that Indian prejudice, as apart from reason, runs in favour of gold, and not against it; but the whims of hoarders are endless, and it may turn out the other way.

In the honour school of Jurisprudence at Oxford the names of two natives of India—a Christian from Calcutta, and a Parsee from Bombay—figure in the second class.

THE MOVEMENTS IN "SILVER" AND "RUPEE" SECURITIES.

THE action taken by the Indian Government in accordance with the recommendation of the Herschell Committee, writes the "Economist" of July 1, has been the one dominating influence on the Stock Exchange. On Monday the nexus which had previously linked together silver and the rupee was broken by the closing of the doors of the Indian mints to the private coinage of silver, and in this way one of the greatest free markets in the world for the metal was abolished. Moreover, it was realised that America, which has for some time been discerning more and more clearly the unwisdom of purchasing 54,000,000 ozs. of silver

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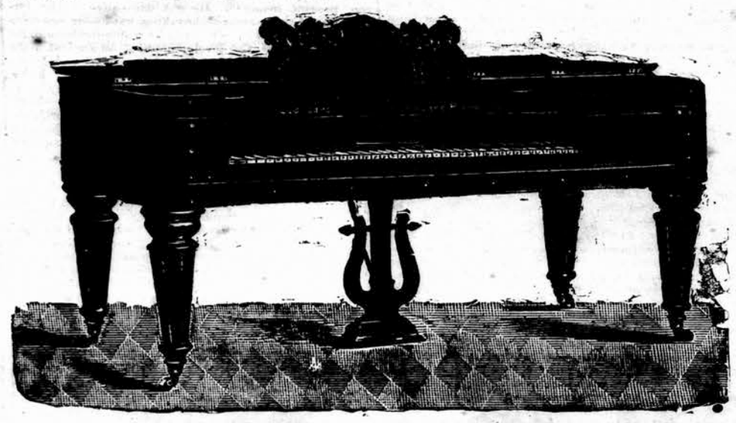

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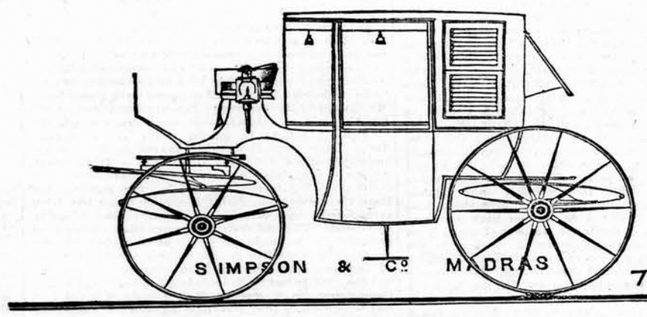

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